REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,689.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

☞ Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. AGRA, 1907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 8th December and on MONDAY, the 11th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. James, on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Cillingapatam Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 15th December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship GLAMORGAN, Captain Buck, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our indorsement and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

STEWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents,
s.s. Glamorgan.

Bombay, 8th December 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CHILE, arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first submitted for our inspection and countersignature.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th December 1876.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING. ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy 25 pp

Price—Four Annas

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 26th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 23rd December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424		13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ....Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers, of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	—	24th December.
" CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
" TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
" BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL.........................Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.
First Class....Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of a remaining portion of Japanese Lacquered ware, fancy goods, curiosities, &c., &c.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve on SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 1 P.M., at the room No. 40, Meadow Street, the remaining collection of Japanese lacquered ware, fancy goods, &c.

Such as ladies' work boxes, fancy boxes, jewel and glove boxes, tea caddy, cigar stands and boxes, sets of boxes, and other boxes in immense varieties and fashions, teapoys, folding screens, gold gilt, large and small cabinets, plates and saucers, trays in great varieties, and other goods and curiosity, &c., of a description in endless varieties.

The property will be on view from To-morrow.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.............................Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS for Wines, Oilman-stores and every description of Goods promptly executed by W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets Bombay.

THE LONDON, 3 Hornby Row, facing the Post Office—TIFFINS, ½ past 1 o'clock daily, CHOPS and STEAKS at TEN MINUTES' NOTICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOS. COLLINS.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on the 24th instant.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE
S. S. TRINACRIA.

PASSENGERS per above Steamer are requested to be on board not later than 12 o'clock NOON TO-DAY.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1876.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS for TICKETS of ADMISSION to H. M.'s DOCKYARD for the RECEPTION of H. E. the VICEROY, will be received by the Political Department, Secretariat, up to Noon on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

12th December, 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
"The Graphic" Portfolio. A selection from the Engravings which have appeared in "The Graphic." Imp-quarto, half bound	18	0
French and Spanish Painters, with Illustrations on steel from famous Pictures and a critical and Biographical account of the Artists; by James Stothert, 1877, Royal 8vo, cloth, extra gilt	14	8
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Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and Universal information, Fifteenth Edition, 1876, 8vo	12	8
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Venice and the Poets, with Photographic Illustrations, Edited by Stephen Thompson, quarto, cloth, gilt	7	8
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology, Ninth Edition; by W. Morrant Baker, Illustrated	9	12
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BOMBAY.

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(To the Profession and Trade only)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Wholesale Priced List of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above ....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour.each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes ....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs ....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered..............each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes ....each	12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

NEW GOODS
Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED, AND OF THE VERY LATEST FASHION.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE SUITS.	DRESS SUITS.
Of plain striped or Fancy Check Material, Double or Single Breasted Cut-away............Rs. 20 to 30	Thin Superfine Black Dress Suits, warranted to fit and wear well...........................From Rs. 70
SCOTCH TWEED SUITS.	FROCK COATS.
In a great variety of Fashionable makes, warranted to wear well...........................Rs. 27 to 40	From Blue or Black Twill Fancy Basket or plain Coatings, made very stylish ....From Rs. 36
SERGE SUITS.	UNIFORMS.
Blue or Black Serge, Fancy Flannel or Cricketing Suits...........................From Rs. 25	For Army, Navy, Volunteers, or Civil Service, according to present Regulations.

A large stock of Fashionable and well assorted Trouserings in every shade and colour.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF
WILLARD AND HUDSON'S WANDERINGS.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH 1876.
Another Change of Programme.
PART I.

Overture Pianoforte (Giroflé-Girofla on Rose & Co.'s Sympathetic Piano) .... Mdlle. Pauline Terlecki.
Ballad—" Silver Threads" ...... Miss Marguerita Wynn.

HUDSON'S
BOQUET OF MELODY.
VOLTAIRE,
PREMIER VENTRILOQUIST OF THE WORLD,
Will introduce his humorous Figures,
THE ADMIRAL AND THE DUKE.
(FOR 1ST TIME IN INDIA.)

Serio-Comic Song—" Military Style"...Miss Marguerita Wynn.

Mr. T. HUDSON'S
ELONGATED ECCENTRICITY
THE SHE GIRAFFE.
(ON STILTS.)
INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.
PART II.

Fantasie Brilliante .... Mdlle Pauline Terlecki.

Mr. T. HUDSON'S
GREAT SALTATORIAL FEAT ON THE HIGH PEDESTAL.

WILLARD
IN HIS CELEBRATED IMITATION OF
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS
(who never perform out of London),
INTRODUCING HIS WONDERFUL AND ACKNOWLEDGED CHAMPION
BONE SOLO OF THE WORLD.

VOLTAIRE,
THE POLYPHONIST,
and
HIS HAPPY PAIR,
Mrs. BROWN AND UNCLE TOBY,
WITH NEW DIALOGUE.

Ballad—" When the quiet Moon" Miss MARGUERITA WYNN.

To conclude with the Screaming Farce of
I'M FROM THE COUNTRY.

The Stage will be handsomely decorated by M. DESIREE, of Paris.

CARDS OF ENTREE.

Dress Circle........Rs. 4 | Stalls...............Rs. 3
Gallery .... 2 | Pit 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Family Tickets to admit Three persons to Dress Circle, Rs. 10, only to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Giroflé Girofla Music can be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, THE 14TH, AND SATURDAY, THE 16TH DEC.

DR. LYNN

Will appear in his

AMUSING AND CHARMING WONDERS.

First Class, Rs. 3 ; Second Class, Rs. 2 ; Third Class, Re. 1.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance commences at 9.

FRED. W. HARRISON,
Agent and Business Manager.

GLEANINGS FROM THE LONDON PRESS ON DR. LYNN'S PERFORMANCE AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.

The most wonderful and amusing performance that ever composed an Evening's Entertainment.—*Times*, May 29th.

Dr. Lynn's position is one of peculiar and exceptional eminence. The dexterity of his fingers and his tongue are equally wonderful ; his programme is constantly replenished with new and startling effects, and at the close of every season, he leaves people enquiring with curiosity, "What he will do next?"—*Times*, June 10th.

Legerdemain and laughter have never before been linked together in such happy combination, and Dr. Lynn's Entertainment throughout has never been paralleled.—*Daily Telegraph*, June 7th.

Nothing has been seen in London that will bear the least comparison with Dr. Lynn's performance. A man of refinement who can address an audience in ten different languages, and he can do anything in reason, or out of all reason, that is asked of him.—*Standard*, June 13th.

Dr. Lynn does not bring darkness to aid his illusions, his wonders are performed in a brilliantly lighted saloon, and he is be-mirrored from all points of the compass. The Entertainment admits of no comparison.—*Daily News*, July 19th.

Dr. Lynn is a brilliant wit. Compelling the most circumspect of his hearers to indulge in frequent and unrestrained roars of laughter ; he is the central luminary of the Mystic World, around which other bodies revolve with reflected light.—*Morning Post*, July 17th.

The most charming and instructive Entertainment ever presented to a London audience.—*Christian World.*

Dr. Lynn's Entertainment is the greatest success ever achieved in London. His name, and "How it's done," have become household words in every part of the civilized world.—*News of the World.*

Dr. Lynn (says the *Lancet*) has made prestidigitation one of the fine arts.

No Illusions ever equalled those presented by Dr. Lynn. Greater wonders than the Spiritualists and those who imitate them, do in the dark, Dr. Lynn accomplishes in the full glare of gas-light and without the aid of the Mysterious Cabinet.—*Church Herald.*

It is impossible to withhold the homage of admiration from Dr. Lynn's achievements. The Polyglot Professor is indeed a thaumaturgist of the severest school.—*Daily Telegraph*, June 6th.

FOR SALE, a self-driving BASKET CARRIAGE by Lenny, of Croydon, with Shafts, Pole, Patent Hood, Lamps, etc., the whole in good condition ; a pair of small Ponies, fast ; a new double Harness. Price of the whole Turn-out, Rs. 750. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, Esq., House Agent, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—In order to facilitate the Painting, Whitewashing, and Cleaning of Houses in anticipation of the GENERAL ILLUMINATION in the CITY on the occasion of H. M.'s assuming the Title of EMPRESS OF INDIA on the 1st January 1877, the Acting Municipal Commissioner begs to notify that the usual SCAFFOLDING FEES will be remitted on this special occasion.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th Dec. 1876.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of a small CARGO of DAVIDSON'S WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL to be delivered at MALET BUNDER, on the Elphinstone Estate, within one month of this date, and to be weighed and stacked there.

Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Steam Coal," will be received by the Chief Engineer at the Port Trust Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

(*signature illegible*)
Engineer's Storekeeper.

12th December, 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXCAVATION of a RESERVOIR at the new Locomotive Works at Parel.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at my Office, where also Forms of Tender may be obtained, on and after the 18th instant.

Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Reservoir," addressed to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his Office up till Noon of the 23rd instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Persons desirous of tendering for the work can inspect the site on application to the Resident Engineer, Parel.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th December 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a CHIMNEY SHAFT at the new Locomotive Works at Parel.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at my Office, where also Forms of Tender may be obtained, on and after the 18th instant.

Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Chimney Shaft," addressed to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his Office till Noon of the 23rd instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Persons desirous of tendering for the work can inspect the site on application to the Resident Engineer, Parel.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th December 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FIVE LAKHS of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS.

Standard samples with Templet or Gauge may be seen and Specification and Form of Tender obtained, upon application to the Undersigned.

Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon, on FRIDAY, the 5th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to ten per cent. upon the estimated total amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 11th Dec. 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

On and after FRIDAY, the 15th December 1876, the Khamgaon State Railway will be AGAIN OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC ; and from that date, until further notice, a Mixed Train will run daily between Jalam and Khamgaon in connection with the Down Main Line Nagpur Train, as under, viz :—

Down.		A. M.	Up.		A. M.
Jalam	Dep.	10 15	Khamgaon	Dep.	8 40
Khamgaon	Arl.	11 0	Jalam	Arl.	9 25

Passengers and Goods and Parcels will be booked through between Khamgaon and all stations on this Railway, and also between Khamgaon and the stations on other Railways with which through booking is established.

The Public are reminded that they must make their own arrangements for bringing their Cotton and other Goods to the station at Khamgaon and for taking delivery of them there.

All former notices are cancelled and withdrawn.

Information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the stations, or from the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th December 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the prevailing SCARCITY and the PAUCITY of OFFICERS available for duty, the ANNUAL MAHEJI EXHIBITION WILL NOT BE HELD during the ensuing year.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector, Magistrate and Political Agent, Khandesh.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under the terms of the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held in the Club Rooms on 23rd September 1876, the BOMBAY CHESS CLUB is now DISSOLVED. All persons having CLAIMS against the said Club are requested to submit same to the Undersigned before 31st December 1876, otherwise they will not be admitted or paid.

W. SOUTH.

Bombay, 27th November 1876.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from 1st January 1877.

Tenders will be received up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned in Bombay.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

L. REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 7th December 1876.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, CARTING, &c.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, invites TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING and STACKING all consignments of COAL that may arrive in harbour during the year 1877, and for Landing and Carting all other Goods to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tenders and schedule of Conditions can be obtained, free of charge, at the Offices of the Company, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Landing, &c.," and addressed to the Undersigned, will be received up to Noon of the 12th day of December 1876.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 1st December 1876.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, NAGPUR,
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

PATRON.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Studies pursued at this long established School comprise everything necessary to impart a sound CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and GENERAL EDUCATION.

There are 82 Pupils in the School now, therefore early application is necessary for the admission of Boys and Girls.

Boarders are received by the Head Master and Mistress, and great attention is paid to the diet ; there are at present fifteen vacancies.

TERMS.

UPPER SCHOOL .... Rs. 30 per mensem.
LOWER SCHOOL......................... ,, 25 do.

The next Term commences from January 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.

For further particulars apply to

HEAD MASTER.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

TAUNUS
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES
THE TAUNUS COMPANY,
CLARENDON MANSIONS, LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the produce of the Taunus Spring, situate at Gross Karber, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and produces a daily quantity of 51,684 litres which proves it to be by far the richest spring in Germany.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the most agreeable table beverage ever introduced, being fresh, sparkling and thirst-quenching.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is brilliantly bright, quite odourless, and is without rival for its purity of taste.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER mixes well with most Wines and Spirits, which makes it a most desirable constituent in the making of cups.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is free from the alkaline taste usually found in Natural Mineral Waters.

The Excellent Qualities of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER have obtained for it the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and EMPRESS of INDIA, and of His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.

A Large Supply of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER was shipped on board the Serapis, where it met with the highest approval of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES and the Royal Suite.

TESTIMONIALS

Dr. SCHWARZ, Regierungs and Medicinal Rath of Cologne, when writing about the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, says :—

"This water is characterised by its perfect purity, being free from every artificial and organic contamination, it possesses much gaseous and fixed carbonic acid with certain mineral constituents I find, after making experiments on persons both in health and sickness, that the TAUNUS WATER does not belong to the class of medicinal mineral waters, but that it is essentially adapted as a dietetic and health-preserving beverage, and is to be recommended in such cases where medicinal mineral waters or medicines cannot be taken, and where a grateful blood purifier is required."—Cologne, March 7, 1876.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is to be recommended as a wholesome beverage."—Extract from the Vienna Medical Press.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is greatly to be recommended as a dietetic beverage. It is easily digested, and does not create flatulence, like other similar Mineral Waters. It is refreshing, assists the digestion, cures acidity, and increases the erection of the kidneys."—Richard Schmitz, M.D., Neuenahr, May 6, 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is imported by ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co., in original German bottles, and is sold by them as Agents.

Considering the bad qualities of most aërated waters imported or manufactured in India, the importation of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a great boon to the inhabitants of this country.

The following extract from the London *Echo* of the 7th April 1876, goes far to prove the risk run in drinking the manufactured waters :—

"Some mineral waters are made by the hand of Nature, others by the skill and knowledge of Chemists. Unfortunately, sometimes the Chemists either do not know how, or cannot afford, to do their work as well as Nature does hers, and consequently the drinking of the artificial Mineral Waters is occasionally attended with unpleasant consequences.

From the Report published by Professor FRANCKLYN, we learn that out of ten samples of Indian aërated water submitted to his analysis, only two could be described as "fairly pure" and as many as five contained ingredients calculated to induce diarrhœa.

There would also appear to be good ground for thinking that the illness from which Canon Duckworth is now slowly recovering was in part, at least, caused by his having drunk unwholesome sodawater and lemonade in India. Hence we venture to think that Anglo-Indians, at any rate, while abroad, will do well to drink as little brandy and soda as possible.

We should be very sorry to condemn all artificial mineral waters. Some of them are excellent ; but, as a general rule we think the chemistry of Nature is to be preferred to that of man."

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, bottled, should be laid on their sides and stored in a cool place.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is fast growing in popularity."—City Press, 20th May 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a fresh, sparkling beverage, and, being perfectly pure, is to be recommended as the pleasantest of all table beverages.

In cases of sea-sickness, the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a soothing and refreshing beverage ; therefore no passengers' vessel or steamer should be without the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 12TH DEC. 1876.

CONSOLS in London still stand at 95½ and French Rentes at 104½, which may be taken as indicating a continued belief in a peaceful settlement of the Turkish Question, but fresh intelligence is none the less anxiously looked for here, and business will not wear a settled aspect until something really definite is known.

Cotton in Liverpool still shows great activity, the sales yesterday being estimated at 25,000 bales. Reuter's spot quotations showing an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra and G. F. Ginned Broach. To arrive, the only quotation given by Reuter is for G. F. Westerns, September-November shipment, via Cape, 5⅝d. per lb., an advance of 1/16d., but private telegrams quote Surats ⅛d. per lb. higher to arrive. In the Manchester Piece Goods Market there is said to be a good enquiry, but business is checked by higher prices being asked. Private advices, however, are said to be much stronger in tone, and it looks as if goods were likely to back up the rise in the raw staple. If so, and the receipts at the American ports fall off, we might yet see a material advance in prices, especially if the Conference at the same time resulted in a pacific settlement; but all these, while very possible, are by no means certainties, and either continued heavy receipts or a declaration of war would be sufficient to reverse the tendency of the market. Both points, however, are very near a solution. The decision of the Conference will be known probably within the next three weeks, and in the same time the American crop will pretty well have declared itself, as the three weeks ending with 29th December last year saw the largest receipts of the season, and should the much talked of "falling off" not show between this and the end of the month, small crop estimates will probably be out of favour again. Saturday's figures, it will be observed, are 6,000 bales over the corresponding date last year, and great interest will be felt respecting the next few days.

The New York telegrams of Saturday quote Mid. Uplands on the spot unchanged at 12⅛ cents, but March shipment is given at 12⅞ cents, an advance of ⅛ cent per lb. on the previous day's price for February shipment.

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind. A withdrawal of £190,000 from the Bank of England for the United States is announced, making £551,000 withdrawn since last return.

Bar Silver in London is quoted both by Reuter's and private messages at 57d, an advance of ⅛d. per oz. This rate lays down the Rupee at about 1s. 9⅝d., but we are already working at ⅛d. over this basis here with every appearance of a further rise. Why an additional advance should be expected it is difficult to say, but that the Banks and others who are importing Silver are operating on that expectation there cannot be the faintest doubt, as there is nothing here to justify anything like present rates. Every farthing which the rupee advances now, by tending to restrict exports and increase imports, is an additional influence, in favour of a reaction, but in the meantime the public mind seems to be imbued with the idea that Silver must rise in value, and just as when the rupee was at 1s. 6d. the idea was that there would still be a further fall, so now there seems to be no preconceived limit to the advance. Sixty pence per oz. is now as freely talked of as 40d. was in the time of the greatest depression, but while in the case of the decline there was some show of reason for it, in the evidence brought forward of an enormously increased production, there is nothing whatever now on which to base arguments in favour of a further rise. Silver is certainly said to be scarce in London, but we have nothing to show how this scarcity has been brought about, and in the meantime, scarce as it is, there seems to have been no difficulty in purchasing very largely for this market.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been strong in the extreme and rates must be quoted ⅛d. higher in Bank Bills and 5/16d in Private Paper, the Banks being more willing sellers than buyers even at the advance. By some to-day's rise has been attributed mainly to news of higher quotations from China, but we are inclined to consider Silver the principal influence, and the advance in China more the effect than the cause, as the export season there must now be very near the end. Be the cause what it may, however, the market to-day undoubtedly closes strong with every appearance of a further rise, and a very general impression appears to prevail that Council drafts will be allotted in London to-morrow at about our present level. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 10d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 „ ....1s. 10 5-16d. „
Credits 3 „ ....1s. 10⅜d. „
Documents, 3 „ ....1s. 10 7-16d. „

On Calcutta some little business is reported in demand drafts at 1/16 premium; for 60 days' sight we still quote 99⅞.

Government Paper is still very quiet at unchanged prices. In Fives-and-a-half transactions to a small extent are reported at Rs. 101⅞; Fours and Fours-and-a-half are still at Rs. 98⅞.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with few fluctuations of any kind. Bank of Bombay's continue steady at 37½ per cent premium. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 higher, as also are Mazagons. Press property is dull and unaltered. Spinning and Weaving Companies are slightly irregular. We quote a decline of Rs. 15 in Alliance, Rs. 5 in Colaba and Mandvie and Rs. 10 in Madras United, and an advance of Rs. 15 in Alexandra, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Rs. 5 in Flemings and Manockjee Petits per share.

The COTTON MARKET to-day has been stupid with very little business doing. The strong character of the Liverpool advices caused sellers to put up their prices about Rs. 5 per candy this morning, but the rapid rise in Exchange rendered buyers very chary about operating, and at the close Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 of the previous advance was lost without, however, leading to any operations of importance. On our present level we are now fully ⅜d. per lb. above Liverpool, and the position does not seem likely to change until supplies here become more liberal.

FREIGHTS to-day are decidedly quieter, and engagements by Canal steamer for Liverpool are said to have been made at £2 3-9 per ton for Cotton, although the nominal quotation is £2-5. By sail there is still nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are steady with a fair business doing, but prices are not quotably altered, the difference in Exchange for the time being more than sufficient to meet the advance in Manchester.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN" THURSDAY EVENING.

THE position of money is somewhat peculiar this week, the open market remaining very easy, indeed rather lower, at about 5 per cent., whilst the demand on the Bank has increased, though not largely. As anticipated last week, the great reduction in the public demand was so great that some reaction was to be looked for, and this week's increase need lead to no anxiety as to dear money. On that ground, and to the incidence of the opium sale, the change can easily be accounted for.

The changes in the Bank of Bengal's statement are as under. The bills discounted have increased by 7½ lakhs, and the loans and credits by nearly 9 lakhs, against an increase of nearly 8 lakhs in the private deposits, giving an increase of about 8½ lakhs in the public demand. The Government balances have decreased by about 12 lakhs, the whole leading to a decrease of about 20 lakhs in the cash balances, which now stand as at 55 per cent. of the liabilities. The Government balances, it will be observed, continue steadily to decrease, and trade is now left almost to its own and to ordinary banking resources.

Council bills continue to improve in price at a rate surprising even to the most sanguine. Yesterday's issue of £ 350,000 was sold at 1-9½ by draft, and at 1-9 9/16 by telegraph, notwithstanding the large supplies of silver that have been transmitted to the East. The price of that metal is quite keeping pace with the India House drawings, private telegrams reporting it to be 56d. per oz, which stands in rather over the rate for the drafts. Now that the drawings take place weekly, it is found here that Wednesday is rather an inconvenient day for the drawings to take place on, as that tends to force exchange business into two days in the week, Thursday and Friday. If Tuesday were selected for the day of allotment, it would suit both Bombay and Calcutta much better, whether in the fair or in the rainy season, by allowing operators in either place more time to work for the mail, after the result of the drawings became known.

Business generally is going on much as of late: the rise in exchange has scarcely affected the activity of exports, until to-day, when indigo was sold at from 5 to 10 rupees per maund lower than the extreme prices paid early in the week. Jute continues dull for export, but such other articles as wheat, seeds, and saltpetre, are active. Tea also continues to fetch good prices.

The import trade is dull, notwithstanding very moderate shipments. Those of the two past months must be well within consumption of the port, and it is reasonable to expect an improvement ere long.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling goes on improving, and the week's advance is again very important, rates closing with steadiness, though perhaps rather quieter than they looked this morning on top of the Council bill telegram. On opening of business for the mail, a little dulness was apparent, Banks quoting only 1-9¼ for six months' sight, but shortly thereafter 1-9⅜ was offered, which tempted out buyers, and a fair amount was sold at that rate. Since then business was done at 1-9⅝, and to-day at 1-9⅞, there having been on the whole a better demand for remittance than has prevailed for some weeks past. Short remittance has not been largely dealt in; telegraphic has been taken at from 1-9½ to 1-9-7-16, and demand at from 1-9½ to 1-9⅜, scarcely so strong at the close. Document bills have steadily risen from 1-9⅞ to 1-10, with a very considerable business done, principally for forward delivery, and credits scarcely got into circulation until 1-9⅞ was conceded by sellers. Latterly, owing to paucity of private buyers, this description of paper has been difficult of sale unless at high prices, as compared with other bills, and to-day the Banks have purchased at 1-9-15-16 to 1-10; the quotation for them must therefore be given widely. With this explanation, the following may be called to-day's closing rates :—

Bank telegraphic transfer .... 1-9⅜ to 7/16.
Bank Bills on demand .... 1-9 7/16.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight ...... 1-9⅝.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...... 1-9⅞.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight .... 1-9⅞ to 1-10.
Document Bills 6 months' sight.. 1.10.

France.—Quotations are advanced in proportion, and are called *f.* 2-30½ for three months' to *f.* 2-32 for six months' sight document bills.

Bombay.—Business has been done in sixty-day-sight Bank bills at 99, and demand is called par to 4 annas premium.

China.—Opium bills are scarcely offering, but the rate is undoubtedly higher, quotations from China being greatly advanced. The rate here may be put at 230 to 231 for private paper at thirty days' sight.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Quite a blight appears to have come over the market, without rhyme or reason, and the only thing holders can do is to wait till the depression passes off. Nothing has occurred to shake previous confidence in present level of prices, and it looks as if *bear* influences were very probably at work.

Government Securities close at about last week's level, after having been first better, and then worse. There is, however, more movement in the market, and the tendency may be called rather favourable than otherwise. Four per cents., after drooping to ⅝ per cent. discount, improved to ⅛ discount, going subsequently so low as ¾ per cent. discount, and to-day recovering to ½ per cent. The four-and-a-half per cent. stock has been out of the market. Five-and-a-half per cents. have been rather dull; from 1⅞ to 2 per cent. premium has been the general price, but later transactions have ensued at 1½ per cent. The following are this afternoon's quotations :—

4 per cents. 99½
4½ „ 99¼
5½ „ .... 101⅝ to ⅞

East India Railway Stock has been dealt in at 280, which is an improvement, taking exchange into account.

Bank Shares remain dull. Bengal's have been sold down to 705 and 700. In National's there has been more doing, but the price is unaltered at 108.

Tea Shares have not improved in value, and although a good number of stocks appear in the sale lists, it is mostly small lots that have changed hands. The following transactions have been reported during the week:—Central Cachar 158 to 160½, Bengal 83, Kunchunpore 88, Majagram 127, Singell 100, Tukvar 120 and 121, Borsillah 90, Durrung 78, Jokai 130, Balasun 100, Muttuck 85 ex-dividend, Hoolungoorie 100, 99, and 100 Mothola contributory 96, Burkola 101, Monacherra contributory 86, Soom 95, and Chandypore 620.

Spinning Mill shares have slightly drooped, with the exception of cotton concerns. Goosery have brought 230, Bowreah 90 to 88 and again 89 to 90, and Dunbar 69 to 71. Howrah Jute have gone at from 88 to 86, Budge-Budge 78 to 79 ex-dividend, Oriental 60 to 62, Goureepore 93, and Seebpore 62.

Coal Shares are again neglected, and Bengal's have been let go at 1,385, now looking lower, on issue of the report recommending only 3½ per cent. dividend for the year, with indifferent prospects owing to increased competition and low prices. No transactions are reported in other stocks.

Miscellaneous Shares are mostly unchanged. India General Steam at 805, Bengal Iron at 100, Landing and Shipping at 62 and 63, Strand Bank Press at 19, and Watson's at 73. Bonded Warehouse Stock has been sold at 335, ex-dividend.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE GUINEVERE, 879 tons, Captain C. Nicholas, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's S.S. KHIVA, 1,506 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China mails, general cargo, and 2,647 chests opium.

THE SHIP ASTORIA, 1,361 tons, Captain G. Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 9th), with a cargo of 1,893 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE QUEEN'S CLIFF, 596 tons, Captain J. Davies, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Mauritius, (October 31st), with a cargo of 10,970 bags sugar, 1 case cigars, and 9 packages merchandise, and Mr. Cadwallader as passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China mails, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. Ketey. From Singapore—Mr. A. K. Eranny, Mr R. Pounchajee, Mr. F. G. Eranee, Mr. M. Furdoonjee and servant, Mr. D. S. Abdoolally, Mr. E Abdool Curim, Mr. Ahmedbhoy and servant, and one gentleman. From Melbourne.—Mr. D. J. Jardine. From Galle.—Mr. R. B. Downell and servant, and four natives. From Shanghai—Two distressed seamen. She brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—2 boxes gold, 223 chests tea and some packages goods. From Yokohama.—1 chest silk, and 17 packages goods. From Hongkong—3 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes rupees, 227 packages tea 93 packages glass bangles, 10 boxes false pearls, 26 boxes silk piece goods, 30 packages silk, 600 cases cassia, 1,136 packages sugarcandy, 929 packages chinaware, 6 packages earthenware, 27 cases umbrellas, 12 packages paper, 17 packages sundries 3 cases cigars, 75 boxes preserves, 10 boxes vermillon, 48 bales cotton, 41 packages mats, 171 packages fire crackers, 40 bags copper cash, 20 packages aniseed, 124 packages wax, 35 cases glass beads, and 2,900 jars. From Singapore.—4 packages silk, 1 box cigars, 111 packages nutmegs, 2 packages medicine, 3 cases mace, 1 package gamboge, 400 bags sago, 55 packages tea, 62 packages lac, 21 packages E. teeth, 330 packages benzoin, 338 packages coffee, 248 packages rice, 149 packages betelnuts, 12 packages tapiaco, 62 packages galingal, 7 packages pumlo, 4 copper trays, 400 bags sago, and 10 cases allum wood. From Penang 1,092 bags sugar, and 630 slabs tin. From Calcutta.—60 bundles hardware.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Queen's Cliff	Davies	Mauritius, Oct 31.
12	Goa (s)	Arvin	Nowanuggur, Dec 10.
	Astoria	Potter	Liverpool, Aug 9.
	Lombardy (s)	Hall	Shanghai, Nov 17.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Dramodery(s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Khiva (s)	Lee	China, &c.
	Oorun (s)............	Baker............	Coast and Cutch.

The barque Guinevere, Nicholas, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Mahratta, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Allumghir, to Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
7	Lelia Allice	....	Cocanada.
8	Lois	....	Cocanada.
	Henry Miller	....	Ganjam.
9	Khandall (s)	....	Calcutta.
10	Virginia Schilizzi(s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
9	Socotra(s)............	....	Coconada.
	State of Alabama(s)	....	Pondicherry.
	Ava (s)	....	Colombo.
	Lena	....	Cocanada.
	Agra	....	London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PER S. S. "KHANDALLA,"—From Bimlipatam.—One Private of 17th Regt, one Havildar, one Private and 36 Recruits of 24th Regt.

FROM VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford. Revd Hay Mr. McCartie.

FROM COCONADA.—Capt. Porteous.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s, 56 cases earthenware, Issac Noormahomed; 50 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
Branksome Hall s, 5 hogsheads port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Zante s, 52 casks fire clay, Hugh D Fisher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Suez s, 2,288 bars iron, Tyebally Essoobally; 200 casks whiting Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy.
Guinevere, 45 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima and Co; 200 barrels whiting Mamedally Lookmanjee.
Eagle, 50 cases glassware and packages earthenware, Nanjee Canjee; 7 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima.
Virginia Schillizzi s, 13 bales printing paper, The "Times of India."

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—45 boxes brandy, Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Precurseur s—10 cases brandy, C Bouneviaile and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—15 bales wool, Liladhur Govindjee; 25 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co.
City of Baltimore s—35 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—50 cases peacockfeather, Cadurbhoy Currimbhoy; 14 bales hides, Dhurumsey Velljee; 2 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahamed; 35 bales hides, 3 bales skins, and 7 cases fishmaws, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia; 6 bales skins and 4 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed; 294 lbs. tortoiseshells, and 25 packages cloves, Currumbhoy Hassonbhoy; 2 bales skins and 2 bales hides, N Jahangeer; 2 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Jaffer Mahamed Hajee Hoosson; 5 bales hides, Dharamsey Velljee; 5 cases vermillion, Pooaja Jewraz; 40 cases olibanum, Cassam Canjee; 2 bales carpets, Allarickia Nuthoo; 30 chests tea, Forbes and Co; 11 bundles E teeth, Pursotum Khoosall, 5 bundles E teeth, Surriff Durveah.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—1 box pearls, Ebram Noordin; 12 chests opium, Khetseedass Jokeram; 39 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 21 chests opium Tarachund Gunshamdass; 8 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 4 chests opium, Coo dunmull Surowghur; 14 chests opium, Ramputrop Caiooram; 7 chests opium D B Futtakia; 45 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 53 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, Junggunath Ramjus; 61 chests opium, A Habibbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—26 chests opium, Goorsamull Manekram; 8 chests opium, E J Abraham; 5 chests opium, A Habibbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Albert Ehrensward, 80 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th Dec. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·976
Temperature of the Air.............................. 77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.............................. 68 6
Dew Point .... 64·4
Relative humidity of Air 655
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8). 3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) 82 9
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)... 70·7
General Direction of wind ....ENE, NE, ENE, WNW W,WNW, NW,NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours...................... 184.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Roome, Col, Bombay 5th Regt N L I, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 10.

Leslie, Sub Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 10.

Tierney, Lieut Col, Bengal R A, to rejoin, to Ishapore.

DECEMBER 11.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, to Mhow.

DECEMBER 12.

Fraser, Major, Madras 3rd Cavalry, to rejoin to Oomrawutee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Romesh Chunder Mitter, B L, Actg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st inst, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr H B Pennett, of H M's Bl C S, reported to the Govt of the N W P his arrival at Allahabad on the 21st Oct last.

Mr L G Evans, of H M's Bl C S, reported to the Govt of the N W P his arrival at Allahabad on the 13th ult.

Mr D Cameron, of H M's Bl C S, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 30th ult.

Mr F St C Grimwood, of H M's Bl C S, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 27th ult.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The Hon the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Lt C T Bingham, of the Bl S C, to officiate as an Asst Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade in British Burmah.

Capt J C Doveton having, in Notification No 1216, dated the 7th ult, been promoted to the 3rd class of Conservators, the Hon the President in Council has been pleased to confirm Mr George Greig in his appointment as Conservator of Forests of the 4th class in the N-W P, with effect from the 14th Nov 1876.

The services of Mr C B Pritchard, C S, who was employed on the Madras Salt Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 12th Sept 1876.

The services of the undermentioned Officers who were employed on the Madras Salt Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names :—

Mr H E Stokes, C S, 15th Sept 1876; Mr Venkasami Row, 18th Sept 1876; and Mr W A Willoch, C S, 2nd Oct 1876.

Mr A G Hudson, Probationary Asst Supt in the Mysore Revenue Survey, has passed the examination in the Canarese language by the Higher Standard, as laid down in Govr Genl's Order No 734, dated the 9th Sept 1864.

With reference to Notification in this Dept, No 192 G, dated 28th Jan 1876, Mr C U Aitchison, C S I, has been granted extension of leave for eight months by H M's Secy of State.

The following promotions in the graded list of Political Officers are made, with effect from 25th Nov 1876 :—

Maj C K M Walter, Political Agent, 1st class, to be Resident, 3rd class, but to continue to officiate temporarily as Resident, 1st class.

Maj W Tweedi, Political Agent, 2nd class (on furlough), to be Political Agent, 1st class.

Capt W J W Muir, Political Agent, 3rd class, to be Political Agent, 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent 1st class.

Capt C A Bayley, Political Asst, 1st class, and Offg Political Agent, 3rd class, to be Political Agent, 3rd class.

Maj E Temple, Political Asst, 2nd class, and Offg Political Agent, 3rd class to be Political Asst, 1st class, but continues to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd class.

Capt F H Maitland, Supernumerary Political Asst, 2nd class, is brought on the list as Political Asst, 2nd class, but contunes to officiate as Political Asst, 1st class.

Maj E C Impey, Resident, 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent, Meywar, with effect from 25th Nov 1876.

Mr T I Cooper to be an Attache in the Foreign Dept, as a temporary arrangement, from the date on which he may report his arrival at Delhi.

In supersession of Notifications No 2234 and No 2235, dated 13th Oct 1876, Lt-Col J Johnstone is temporarily attached to the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 22nd Nov 1876, and, while thus employed, is graded as a Political Asst, 1st class.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officers of this Dept are appointed to officiate as follows :—

Mr F C Barnes, as Asst to the Acct Genl, N-W P; Mr J W McNair, as Asst to the Comptr Genl; Mr F J Atkinson, as Asst to the Comptr Genl; Mr T Krishna Murti Iyengar, as Asst to the Acct Genl, Madras; Mr H J Brereton, as Asst to the Acct Genl, N-W P; Babu Ishan Chunder Basue, as Asst to the Acct Genl, Punjab; and Mr R C Chapman, as Asst to the Acct Genl, British Burmah.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surg-Maj Robert Bird, M D, Med Dept on private affairs, for eleven months and thirteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt James Francis Carthew, Bl C S, Squadn Subn, 13th Bl Lancers, on medical certificate, for two years, under note I, Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry Lt A F Cotton, Bl S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt of N I, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Subn during the period Lt F Mardall may officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, or until further orders.

HIDERABAD CONTINGENT.

6th Infantry.—Lt J N S Kirkwood, Wing Subn and Offg Adjt, 2nd Inf, to be Adjt, vice Capt E W Shaw, who vacates his appointment on promotion to the substantive rank of Field Officer. Lt Kirkwood will continue to officiate as Adjt of the 2nd Inf, Hyderabad Contingent, until relieved.

2nd Infantry.—Lt F G Maltby, 1st Wing Subn, 1st Sikh Inf, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Wing Subn, vice Lt J N S Kirkwood, appointed Adjt, 6th Inf, Hyderabad Contingent.

Dy Surg-Genl, with temporary rank, F F Allen, C B, to have permanent rank from the 6th Dec 1876, vice Dy Surgn Genl G Banister, retired.

The following order by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed.

Appointing Lt F R B Knox, Squad Subn, 2nd Cavy, to officiate as Adjt, 4th Cavy, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt J T Cummins, or until further orders, vice Lt W J B Bird, proceeding on furlough.

Lt M J Meade, Offg Squad Subn, 2nd Cav, on probation, to officiate as Squad Subn, 2nd Cav, vice Lt F R B Knox, as a temporary measure.

Consequent on the return to duty of Capt R F Lewis, R A Asst to the Inspr Genl of Ordnance, on the 8th Nov 1876, Cap R Bazett, R A, Offg as Comy of Ordnance, 2nd class, to revert to the 3rd class.

Capt S Cargill, R A Comy of Ordnance, 3rd class, to officiate as Comy of Ordnance, 2nd class, from that date to the 19th Nov 1876, inclusive, and Capt H M Mackenzie from the 20th idem, vice Capt C Cowie, R A Comy of Ordnance, 2nd class, on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Edmond Conyngham Samuel Macausland, 39th Foot, Offg 1st Wing Subn, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regt of N I, 11th November 1875.

Lt Alexander Melvin, 109th Foot, Offg 2nd Wind Subn, 42nd (Assam) Regt of N (Light) I, 11th Nov 1875.

Capt Edmond Hughes, Genl List, Inf, 1st Wing Subn, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regt, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 15th Nov 1876, subject to H M's approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following 3rd Grade Accountants are transferred to the Military Works Branch :—Mr C Balston, from Oudh, and Mr A Grant from Mysore.

Mr C Byne, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, not having rejoined from the furlough granted him, forfeits his appointment in the Dept with effect from the 19th April 1876, the date on which his leave expected.

Lt A O Green, RE, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Mr W F Barrow, Asst Examiner of P W Accounts, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 11th Dec 1876, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R B Duncan, Asst Examiner of Accounts, Rajpootana and Sindia State Railways, is appointed to the temporary charge of the accounts of the Western Rajpootana State Railways, in addition to his own duties.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 438, dated 30th Oct 1876, Mr H Rainier, Asst Examiner of Accounts, joined the Office of the Acct Genl, P W Dept, on the forenoon of the 20th Nov 1876.

Lt-Col J O Mayne, R E, Supdg Eng, 1 grade, Hyderabad, now on furlough, if transferred to Oudh and appointed Supdg Engr and Secy to the Chief Comsr in the P W D.

Mr A R Becher, Offg Examiner P W Accounts, Oudh is granted privilege leave for one month and six days, from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties by Capt Grierson.

In substitution of paragraph 1 of Notification No 229, dated 17th May 1876, the services of Dr R M Meikle-john have been placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways.

The under-mentioned Warrant Officers are promoted to the rank of Asst Engr in the grades specified against their names, under the provisions of P W Code II, ii.32 :—

Hony Lt and Dy Asst Comsy Andrew Connell, Military Works Branch, to Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Hony Lt and Dy Asst Comsy William Wilson, Punjab, to Asst Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr R N Burn, Dy Examiner (temporary rank), Rajpootana State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, in extension of the leave sanctioned in P W D Notification No. 428, dated 19th Oct 1876.

Mr G L Molesworth, Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for State Railways, reported his return to duty from three months' privilege leave on the 7th Nov 1876.

Maj R Home, R.E., temporary Suptg Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Chief Engr and Joint Secy to the Govt of the Punjab in the P W D, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Col H W Gulliver, RE, on furlough, or until further orders.

With reference to Military Dept Notification dated 1st Dec 1876, Mr C Pierce, First Class Asst Apothecary, is placed under the orders of the Director of State Railways.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Surg G A Dundas is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 27th inst.

Second Class Asst Apothecary J Peters is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 27th inst.

With reference to Home Dept Notification Nos 241 and 243, dated 13th Sept 1876, the following promotions are made with effect from the 27th inst, the date on which Maj Genl C A Barwell availed himself of privilege leave :—

Capt R J Wimberley, 1st Asst Supdt, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to officiate as Dy Supt.

Capt W B Birch, 2nd Asst Supt, to officiate as 1st Asst Supt.

Mr E H Man, 3rd Asst Supt, to officiate as 2nd Asst Supt.

Mr F A de Roepstorff, Extra Asst Supt, 1st class, to officiate as 3rd Asst Supt.

Mr F E Tuson, Extra Asst Supt, 2nd class, to officiate as Extra Asst, Supt, 1st class.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Mr A W Croft, MA., has been appointed to officiate as Registrar of the University, vice Mr Sutcliff, who has resigned.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lt-Col J D Hall, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from 1st Dec 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

The following Station Orders, dated 18th Nov 1876, issued by Col H L Campbell, Comdg at Deolie, are confirmed :—

Agreeably to Station Order No 108, dated 31st Oct 1876, Surg-Maj F W A DeFabeck Deolie Irregular Force, has reported his departure to Ajmere on duty.

Surg-Maj R Mantell, 9th Bl Cav, will take over medical charge of the Deolie Irregular Force, during the absence of Surg-Maj DeFabeck on duty.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

The following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 14th Nov 1876, consequent on return from privilege leave of Captain R Bullock, Offg Dy Comsr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists.

Mr A J Dunlop, Offg Dy Comsr, 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position as Asst Comsr, 3rd class.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 390, dated 27th Sept 1879, Mr G W Brown, Probationary Accountant, 4th grade, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 9th Oct 1876.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, and with reference to G G O dated 14th Nov 1876, Lt J E Broadbent, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted one month's leave preparatory to furlough.

Maj D C Walker, R E, Ex Engr, Dinapore Div, Military Works, returned from forty-days' privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No 3009 of 25th Oct 1876, on the forenoon of 3rd Nov 1876.

With reference to this Office Notification No. 48, dated 30th Oct last, Mr H W Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Agra Divn, Military Works, availed himself of the privilege leave on the forenoon of 16th ult.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr C E S Younghusband, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Jhelum Divn, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of 20th Nov 1876.

Mr C J Shaw, Ex Engr 1st grade, left this Railway on transfer to the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of 22nd Nov 1876.

Mr F Cunliffe, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 135, dated 21st Oct 1876, on the forenoon of the 17th Nov 1876, and took over charge of the Jhelum Depot Stores from Mr J H L Paterson, St re-keeper, 2nd grade, on the afternoon of 23rd Nov 1876.

Mr W C Henessey, Ex Engr, 4th grade, left this Railway on transfer to the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of 29th Nov 1876.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 20th November 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following retirement :—

2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers—Sub-Lt Trevor John Foster is permitted to retire from the service, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. Dated 29th Nov 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

48th Regiment—Capt F Sedley to be Maj from the 4th April 1876.

62nd Regiment—Capt J Kyle to be Maj from the 21 st Feb 1876.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H E's Personal Staff :—

Maj J M Kerr, Cadre of the late 3rd Madras Native Cavalry, (Bgde Maj, Madras,) to be an Extra Aide-de-camp during the Imperial Assemblage.

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 26th Sept 1876, p 454, Ressaldar Kumroodeen Khan, Bahadoor, 17th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed an Extra Aide de-Camp on the Personal Staff of H E the C-in-C at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Capt J W Lay, 4th Hussars, is removed from the list of officers, detailed for duty at the regimental depot, in G O C C of the 6th Oct, p 510.

With reference to G O C C of the 23th Sept last, the name of Capt A F Laughton, Madras S C, is to be substituted for that of Capt E A Bruce, under "Commissariat Staff," at page 452.

In continuation of G O C C of the 1st Aug 1876, page 347 Capt J F Meiklejohn, F Baty F Bgde R H A, will proceed to England for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

Capt T C Martelli, R A, is directed to proceed from Mooltan to Meerut, for duty with B Baty 8th Bgde.

Under clause VII, para 160, Sect V, Part II of the Transport Regulations.

With reference to G O C C of the 26th Sept last, the undermentioned officers of the R A are detailed for duty at the Imperial Assemblage, and will join at Delhi on or before the 15th inst :—

Lt Col J E Cordner, R H R'Rowley, for duty with the R A.
Capt G R Gambier, as Bgde Maj to R A.

In continuation of G O C C of the 18th Nov 1876, p 569, Lt N F FitzG Chamberlain, 1-11th Foot, officiating 2nd Sqdn Subn on probation 2nd Regt Central India Horse, will proceed to Delhi and join his appointment as orderly officer, on or before the 15th inst.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dagshai Station Order, dated the 25th Nov 1876, appointing W Fulton, 59th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Lt M J E Fenwick, 39th Foot, proceeding with his regiment, to Jhansi, in course of relief.

Chakrata Station Order, dated the 25th Nov 1876, appointing Lt V Knox, 62nd Foot to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lt J. H Bowhill, on duty with the head quarters of the Regt at Delhi.

Dehra Dun Station Order, dated the 29th Nov 1876, directing Capt S E Becher, 2nd Goorkha Regt, to assume charge of the Station Staff Office, vice Lt W P Newall, proceeding with the regiment to Delhi.

2-1st Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 17th Nov 1876, appointing Capt W C Kennedy to officiate as Interpreter, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Lt and Adjt W D Shaw, no other qualified officer being available.

59th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 27th Sept 1876, appointing Lt J F Irwin to officiate as Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 2nd Oct 1876.

72nd Highlanders—Regtl Order, dated the 15th Sept 1876, appointing Capt T S Gildea to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the above date, there being no qualified subaltern officer available, and during the absence of Lt R H Brooke-Hunt, proceeded on leave.

92nd Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 29th Nov 1876, appointing Lt C W H Douglas to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 28th idem, there being no qualified officer available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Engineers—Lt W H Goldney, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1-8th Foot.—Lt D'A W Thuiller, (Offg 2nd Squadn Subn 17th Bl Cavy, on probation,) to remain in Calcutta from the 12th Dec 1876, to the 12th Feby 1877, to study the native languages, in extension of the leave granted in G O C C of the 7th Aug 1876, p 357.

1-21st Foot—Lt R F Willougby, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot—Lt F B Garlit, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

81st Foot—Lt C W Young, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt J L Aberigh-Mackay, (Adjt 8th Bl Cavy,) to remain in Calcutta, from the 10th Jan to the 20th Feb next, to study the native languages, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 6th Oct last, p 5 6.

General List, Infantry—Capt W F Dodsworth, to Umballa, from the 14th Aug to the 31st Oct, on prviate affairs, under rule 10 of the furlough regulations of 1875.

British Medical Service—Surg E F Boult, (attached to the 13th Hussars,) to Allahabad, from the 28th Nov 1876 to the 28th January 1877, on medical certificate.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GORDON—December 12th, at Bombay, the wife of Frederick Gordon, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1876.

THE Trade Returns of British India for the seven months from April to October of this year inclusive, which were published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*, give force to the remarks we made in yesterday's issue of this paper on the uselessness of the costly and cumbrous Annual Report published nine months after time by the Commissioner of Customs for this Presidency. These Returns are framed on an excellent plan, and they supply quickly, and in a form available for easy reference, all the information which the public cares to obtain regarding the state of India's foreign commerce. The latest date of the figures sent from Bombay is the 30th of November, and it is creditable to the intelligence and activity of the Statistical Department that these Returns, containing equally late accounts from all parts of the country, were compiled and issued from the Calcutta Office on the 6th inst. We would ask the Government of Bombay, which is always complaining of the empty state of its exchequer, if anything can justify the publication of such a portentous volume as the Customs Commissioner's—a volume which would maintain an ordinary printing office in work for a whole year, and which must cost an appreciable percentage of the Customs revenue received in Bombay—when the Government of India issues returns of seven months' later date which are at the same time much handier in shape and much more skilfully digested. For our own part we regard the book Mr. Lestock Reid has just brought into the world as representing a shameless waste of public money. But, to return to the statistical tables now before us, the chief purpose with which one studies them is to discover if there is any foundation in fact for the generally received opinion that the recent depreciation of silver has stimulated to a high degree of activity the export trade of India. The summary of the foreign trade for the seven months shows the following results :—

IMPORTS.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Merchandise..Rs.	19,96,63,617	20,36,91,902	20,27,84,505
Treasure ...... „	4,29,40,423	3,31,57,285	5,46,32,951
Totals......Rs.	24,26,04,040	23,68,49,187	25,74,17,456

EXPORTS.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Merchandise..Rs.	30,75,97,817	32,13,19,899	33,61,22,093
Treasure ...... „	99,18,562	1,16,35,221	2,94,53,827
Total......Rs.	31,75,16,379	33,29,55,120	36,55,75,920

It thus appears that the demand for Indian merchandise has undoubtedly increased, but that the increase, from 32 millions in the seven months ending 31st October 1875, to 33½ millions in the corresponding period of this year, has not been so remarkable as many persons supposed it was. But, when we come to examine the details of the export trade, we find that the advance in its whole value has been effected in spite of a very considerable decline in the quantity and value of one of our principal branches of trade—the export of raw cotton. We have exported this year (for the seven months under review) only 3,084,915 cwt. of cotton valued at Rs. 7,75,29,656, against 3,566,551 cwt. valued at Rs. 9,70,17,668 in the same period of 1875, and 3,500,453 cwt., valued at Rs. 9,60,09,013, in 1874. The falling off in the value of cotton alone, therefore, amounted to just two millions sterling on the seven months; and of course the prosperity of other branches of trade must have been very great in order not only to make up this sum but to swell the returns of the total value of our exports beyond the limit reached in 1875. The following figures show in what directions this improvement has taken place :—

	1875. Rs.	1876. Rs.
Cotton Goods of Indian Manufacture (including Twist and Yarn)	32,79,252	45,27,833
Wheat	57,17,574	1,21,58,264
Hides and Skins (dressed) ...	49,62,895	57,50,659
Jute...	1,09,04,409	1,37,21,183
Gunny Bags	27,27,296	43,68,976
Seeds	3,06,67,017	3,71,68,363
Silk	26,74,901	46,62,613
Sugar	7,07,296	17,90,725
Tea	1,08,05,275	1,52,76,728
Shawls	9,95,981	11,93,864
Indigo	26,23,650	38,30,826
Opium	6,27,96,273	7,04,23,474
Totals... *Rs.*	13,88,61,819	17,48,73,508
Increase in 1876...Rs.		3,60,11,689

A very gratifying increase, it will be seen, has been recorded in all these various branches of the export trade; but we note that there was a falling off in the amount of the trade in grain other than wheat, in consequence perhaps of the retention for sale in the famine stricken districts of large quantities of grain that would otherwise have been sent abroad. The most striking feature in the returns is the development of the wheat trade, from 1½ million cwts., worth £570,000, in 1875, to 3½ million cwts, worth £1,215,826 in 1876. Seeds do not show such a change during the last year, but that is because the export duty was taken off from the 5th of August 1875, this remission being followed by an immediate upward bound of the trade for that year. In the seven months of 1874 the quantity of seeds exported was only 3,095,429 cwt. valued at £1,618,402, against 6,968,458 cwt. valued at £3,716,836 in 1876. Bombay enjoys the chief share of this increase, possessing as she does fully one-third of the whole seed trade of India. Tea keeps its place as one of the most promising of Indian agricultural industries, while Opium and Indigo are evidently as sound as ever. The demand for Indian twist and yarn, principally for China, has assumed great dimensions this year, the quantity exported being 4,459,414 lbs. against 1,465,415 lbs. in 1875, and the value £202,029 against £115,728. For Indian piece goods, however, the demand remains almost stationary, the quantity exported in 1876 being 8,493,520 yards, and the value £207,999, against £8,334,082 and £205,412 in 1875.

The determination of the course of trade to the Suez Canal route becomes more persistent every year. The value of the whole trade, exports and imports together, up to 31st October, was valued at £62,299,337, and the proportion of it that went through the Canal was slightly over one-half, or £31,600,000, being an increase of 4½ millions over 1875.

The general result of this review of the export trade is, that, notwithstanding the extraordinary depression in the cotton market, the present year has been an unusually prosperous one for Indian merchants. The quantities and value of Indian merchandize exported are, on the whole, in excess of those of last year, and this change for the better may fairly be attributed, in some measure at all events, to the demand for produce to send abroad created by the depreciation of silver. In this connexion the movements of treasure will excite general attention. It will be observed that the imports of treasure exceed those of 1875 by no less a sum than £2,147,665. But the excess of exports was £1,781,860, so that only about £400,000 more has remained in the country this year than last. The value of the gold imported was only £557,459, while the value exported was £1,186,214. Of silver, on the other hand, we took £4,905,833 and sent away only £1,759,168. India seems, therefore,—capriciously enough the currency doctors will say,—to prefer depreciated silver to standard gold. But the fact is, as we have often pointed out, that the exchangeable value of the rupee in India against produce has not been affected in any sensible degree by its fall as compared with the purchasing power of gold in Europe, so that no excuse whatever can be alleged, especially in face of the recent rise in the foreign exchanges, for tampering with the Indian currency. Certainly, the depreciation of silver has created a more extensive demand for Indian produce, but the yield of all kinds of agricultural produce in this country is so abundant that this demand has not so far been followed by such a rise in prices as might naturally have been looked for by economists unfamiliar with the condition of India.

The returns lead us, again, to the conclusion that the Government of India was unnecessarily alarmed when it announced, a few months ago, that it expected the revenue of the country would fall below the estimate for this year. Sir William Muir estimated for a loss of £80,000 in the Customs Revenue, on account of the remissions made by Lord Northbrook; and apparently this sum will be greatly exceeded, for the loss on the seven months in the amount of export duty is £125,000 (the figures being £255,556 against £380,011), and in the amount of import duty £50,000 (the difference between £961,272 and £911,401). But Opium promises to be much better than the estimate. The returns for Salt are favourable, and the recent fortunate turn in exchange holds out to the Government the prospect of getting an average rate for the whole year above the 1s. 8½d. which was fixed by Sir William Muir, and with which he calculated on still having a small surplus. It must not be forgotten, too, that Lord Salisbury borrowed 1½ million sterling more than the Government of India had made provision for raising by loan. On the whole, Sir John Strachey need not have much anxiety about the state of the finances, the only dark spot on the horizon at present being apparently the necessity for allowing considerable remissions of the land revenue in certain districts of the Bombay Presidency.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

ANOTHER batch of official papers relating to the famine districts extending from the 6th to the 8th December. The Government has authorised the proceedings of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in having commenced a work declared by the Collector of Dharwar to be necessary to afford relief. This work is the Medleri Tank in the Dharwar Collectorate, and an allotment of Rs. 39,644 has been sanctioned for this work. The sanitary condition of the site of the Mutha Canal Works, where a large number of persons are employed, has engaged the special attention of the Sanitary Commissioner. The Government consider his report as very satisfactory on the whole, but enquiry is made as to what action has been taken in the case of Assistant Surgeon Shaik Sultan, who is accused of displaying a want of zeal and energy. The Collector of Ahmednuggur has applied for sanction to commence a number of additional works in his Collectorate owing to the large increase to the number of labourers on existing relief works. The total cost of these additional works is put down at about Rs. 85,000. The Government is not disposed to grant any further open sanction for the expenditure by the Collector of any lump sum. Rs. 25,000 have been granted him as eleemosynary aid which places him in a position to make satisfactory arrangements; but in case of emergency assistance will be given without delay. The Collector of Kaladgi reports very great distress as prevailing in his district, and is about to propose further relief works. In the Satara district the outlay on existing relief works is expected to amount to Rs. 7,68,126, a sum which the Government hope will not be exceeded. The Collector, however, has put forward a statement for additional works amounting to Rs. 4,87,270, some of which the Government think may, possibly, be required. The programme is provisionally accepted, but, except on urgent and clear emergency, none of the works are to be commenced without special sanction being given in each case.

EMIGRATION AND THE FAMINE IN THE DECCAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your leader of to-day upon the so-called "Deccan Famine" (I should prefer the word "dearth," or "rise in prices," or any other, which does not imply, as "famine" does, that there's not meat in the country for the mouths in it), you will perhaps allow me to confirm your surmise that the migration reported is not so alarming a symptom as might be supposed. The shrewd, hardy, and industrious population of the Northern Deccan has long been in the habit of employing the forced rest from agricultural labour of the hot weather in earning its bread abroad. Almost every family in those districts which have pretty ready communication with Bombay sends yearly its young able-bodied males to the Presidency, where they form the class known as "the Ghaties." Those who have carts and bullocks employ themselves in the traffic of the great routes; and before the opening of the Holkar State Railway, it was easy to get them to march as far as Mhow. Frequently these temporary emigrants were accompanied by their wives and children, and the whole labouring population has thus acquired the useful habit of shifting itself to the place where its labour may be in demand. In the failure of crops of 1873-74 (of which, perhaps, you and most of your readers never heard before), the inhabitants of some of the worst off villages in Poona migrated to as great an extent as is now reported of Indapore. I have now been lying in camp for three weeks in different places on a main route to Bombay, and have, like all the other local officers, directed particular attention to the condition of the immigrants from the Deccan.

I have found that the migration to Bombay is the same in kind as in most years, though, of course, greater in degree.

I have questioned passengers from all parts of the Deccan and found, generally, that they were either going to find work in Bombay, or returning because they had not found it. Nearly all refused assistance, saying that they were independent; many said the failure of crops had not affected them in person. In only two cases was relief accepted—one, that of two Hindustanee Brahmins, who did not, I am afraid, deserve it; the other, that of a Mahratta from Meruj, who had gone down to look for work with his wife and an infant at breast; they had failed, and were returning home in a bad way. The man had guinea-worm, the woman fever, and the child was suffering from want of the nourishment she could not afford it. This was sad enough; but obviously in any year times must be hard with a labouring family in which the bread-winners are disabled by illness and the care of helpless children.

I do not wish to underrate, however, the gravity of the calamity that has fallen on the country. The inhabitants of Khandeish, as a rule, do not emigrate annually; and this feeble and shiftless race must be provided for at home. The worst is probably yet to come in the Deccan, and the failure of most of the "wurkess crops" (that is, the coarse hill grains which form the staple food of the poorer classes) has already forced the local officers of Rutnagherry and Colaba to propose relief works, and will probably have the same result in Tanna and, perhaps, even further north. KESWAL.

Tanna Forests, 11th Dec.

BUNKUM AND NO BUNKUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There were two meetings—one of the loyal Parsees at "Mazagon Castle" and the other of Hindoo citizens at "Mahadhow Baug,"—on Sunday last, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for preparing a congratulatory address to Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of her proclaiming herself, on the 1st January next, Empress of India. As a Parsee citizen, and having something else in him than *lip loyalty* to abide by, I would have liked to see the first mentioned meeting doing its work in a more graceful way than it has done it. In proposing and seconding the resolutions, certain loyal citizens made speeches which contained a number of formalities that no speech can be without on such occasions and with which no one has a right to quarrel, but as to the sentiments expressed, *bunkum* is the word to characterise them. The Hindoo meeting, at which undoubtedly there were present some excellent orators, ought to get the palm of superiority over the Parsee meeting, inasmuch as it went through the formalities without any *nauseous* bunkum.

The Parsee orations wanted sincerity in them evidently, because the sentiments that brought forth so many applauses and cheers were certainly not those that fall daily in one's ears in Parsee society; but they were perhaps manufactured for the occasion, like Birmingham razors made *to sell*, or, in other words, to get into the good graces of the superior officials in Bombay and elsewhere.

December 11. PALM.

WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From an extract taken from the *Manchester Guardian*, published in your issue of the 1st instant, it would appear that Mr. Haliburton, of the War Office, approved of the work he saw done in India by the warrant and non-commissioned officers of Departments. Such being the case, perhaps it would not be out of place to point out a few concessions that would come with a graceful hand from Government to improve their condition.

1st. Non-commissioned officers should, on joining, retain all the privileges they had in their corps—that is, full compensation for all articles of clothing they may not require, punkas and tatties, when allowed to troops in the same station, bheestie, sweeper, and schooling for their children. This last is allowed when they can attend military schools,—then, why not pay the schooling when the military school cannot be availed of? They should be comfortably quartered, not in dens surrounded by filth as in the case of the Town Barrack in Bombay. When travelling by sea they should travel 2nd class. In considering this it should be remembered that when troops travel by sea they get 'tween deck accommodation, and their comfort is looked after, whereas an individual non-commissioned officer receives a foredeck passage for himself and family, even in the monsoons.

2nd. It is time the warrant officers received an increase of pay; a few words, I think, will show this, as within the last 10 years a considerable increase has been made in the pay of the private and non-commissioned officer, while the warrant officer has lost through exchange and several other minor causes. In fact, it has come to this, that a sub-conductor going home on twelve months' furlough would, in the aggregate, receive about 10 pounds sterling less than a sergeant going home for the same period. Surely, it is time this was looked into. The same remark regarding quarters applies to the warrant as to the non-commissioned officers in Bombay. Accommodation should also be provided on board the Indian troopships for a fair proportion of these warrant officers. As it is now, to one who gets properly berthed, two have to take rank-and-file accommodation. This they do rather than take a 2nd class passage by the P. and O. which will be granted; but in this case they have to pay for the passage of their wives and families if they have any, and it not unfrequently happens that a warrant officer who has given perhaps 20 years or more of the best of his life to this country, pays for the passage of his wife and family, so that he may travel in the class he has occupied for years, and so returns with a load of debt that clings to him for many a day.

ONE OF THEM.

DEPARTURE OF THE NIZAM FROM HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Nizam left Hyderabad yesterday at 9 a. m. by special train for Delhi. Friday among natives is usually considered an unlucky day for undertaking a journey; His Highness therefore left his palace the evening previous, and took up his residence for the night at a garden house near the Railway Station. As may be easily conceived, a large concourse of people assembled to witness the departure of the young prince—and there was much enthusiasm displayed as he passed by towards the station. The arrangements made there for his reception were very satisfactory—outside some four or five hundred soldiers of the Reformed troops had hemmed in a large area so as to keep the crowd at a respectable distance, and to the platform itself admission was gained only by means of passes granted by the 1st Assistant Resident, thus removing the possibility of the confusion that was observed on Sir Salar Jung's return for England when he with the Resident had to fight his way through the crowd. Intimation having been sent that the Nizam was prepared to start on his journey, the Resident with the 1st Assistant went over to the garden house so that he may accompany His Highness to the station. I am told the Resident offered the going Prince a seat in his carriage, which the latter declined, but instead took his seat in a *Tonga*. The Resident with Sir Salar Jung drove up to the station and received the Prince, and holding him by the hand conducted him to the carriage. He was very plainly dressed but looked quite dignified in his walk as if conscious of his position. I have heard a good deal about his being delicate and sickly perhaps he is so, but all I could observe was that he was rather undersized for his age—and that he had a very pleasant and intelligent face. He has now for his tutor Captain Clerk a brother of the former tutor, who I believe was join to his appointment of Equiry and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg. Besides the Residency Officers General Mackentyre Commanding the Subsidiary Force General Wright Commanding the Contingent and other officers and ladies and gentlemen were at the Station. A few minutes after the prince arrived the train started under a salute of 21 guns fired by a couple of pieces brought over for the purpose, from Secunderabad. The Nizam is accompanied by Sir Salar Jung, the Nawabs Vickar-ool-oomrah, and Basheer-ool dowlah, the Peshkar, about 50 other nobles and gentlemen and Captain Trevor and Dr Law on the part of the British Government. The Resident leaves on Monday the 10th inst. and will join the prince at Agra. The carriage next to that reserved for the prince was occupied by his mother and grandmother, and the other ladies of the household, to whom this will no doubt be a very wearisome journey. As I telegraphed yesterday, among natives there is a good deal of annoyance and dissatisfaction felt at the departure of the young prince. This may be accounted for in two ways, first here is no doubt a strong feeling that it is derogatory to the dignity of a Nizam to go out of his territory at all and especially on an errand like the present one to attend a Durbar of a paramount power, but I must confess with the many opportunities I have of meeting native gentlemen I have observed that these opinions are not entertained by the educated and enlightened Mahomedans, who see clearly the relative position in which the Nizam stands to the British Government and are therefore not desirous of raising any obstacles which might in the end be to the detriment of the interests of their own country. At any rate Sir Salar Jung for one has been only too anxious that the prince should go to Delhi. I believe he gave a promise to that effect to Lord Salisbury, but apart from that his attachment to the British Government has never been questioned, and it would be ungenerous to imagine for a moment that His Excellency looked forward to any contingency that would prevent his master leaving Hyderabad. Now that the fact has been accomplished in the face of much opposition I think every credit ought to be given to the Minister But the other cause, which I believe is mainly instrumental in bringing about this feeling of dissatisfaction, is the fact that the prince is of tender years and people are under the impression that he is delicate and sickly; they therefore think he runs a great risk by undertaking such a long journey. A gentleman in the city remarked to me the other day that if the *Huzoor* returned safe and with improved health he hoped that similar journies would frequently be undertaken, thus implying that much of the reluctance to allow the prince to leave Hyderabad arose on the grounds of his tender years and the delicate state of his constitution.

The Nawab Mookrum Ool-Dowlah nephew of Sir Salar Jung is now acting as Minister, as he did during his uncle's absence in Europe. I believe on this occasion he has received fuller powers, the result of the eminently satisfactory manner in which he discharged his duties when he previously acted for his uncle. He his looked upon by many as the coming man.

Great scarcity still prevails as well in the city is in certain parts of the Nizam's dominions, but though the aspect of affairs at present is such as to afford sufficient cause for anxiety yet it is the future which excites the most gloomy apprehensions. In some districts the crops have but partially failed, but in Raichor, Lingsapoor, Goolburgha and Nuggur Kurnool there has been it is feared a total failure. Great distress is consequently the result. But the Nizam's Government is I find fully alive to the responsibility imposed upon it, and vigorous and effective measures have already been adopted to avert the impending evil. I would have referred to this subject before, but there are not many facilities in a native state for securing accurate information. However I have at some pain been able to gather a few facts that may be relied upon and that at a time when famine relief works are attracting much, attention will I doubt not possess some interest to yours readers. As I have already trespassed too much on your space I shall reserve this subject for a separate better. I may however a remark Famine Relief Committee has been appointed with the Nawab Norkrum out ool Dowlah for its president and Moulive Mehnde Alikhan Revenue Secretary to the Minister aid and an ex deputy collector of the British Government as Secretary, and that this committee has already done much useful work.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THAYETMYO (BRITISH BURMAH), 27TH NOV.

THE weather here is most seasonable—quite, cool and bracing during the day and with very cold nights. It is rumoured that the troops are getting an extra blanket served out for the winter; so you may fancy that we are able to appreciate the "time of year" even without frost and snow. The foggy mornings which dawn pretty frequently are not quite so pleasant, and are peculiarly trying to any one of delicate constitution.

Sport has been limited to a little tame polo practice and shooting; no lack of visitors to the jungle; but no big bags to be seen or heard tell of. On Saturday a match was fired on the Rifle Range between C. and D. Companies of H. M.'s 89th Regiment, representative teams of eight. Conditions—five shots at 200 yards standing, and five at 500 yards, any position. Wimbledon targets, old style of marking (that is to say, with circular bull's eye, &c.; but only bull's eyes, centres and outers, 4,3 and 2 points respectively.) "D." Company's team was victorious with a total score of 235 points, or an average of 29·37 out of a possible 40 per man. As regards the annual course of musketry practice, the results here, under the new regulations, are a considerable reduction in the figure of merit, and a slight falling off in the number of marksmen. This may be caused solely by the reduced value of hits, owing to a smaller bull's eye, &c., but the improvement in having a less number of distances to fire at, and any position after the first period, should compensate for this. It is probable that as soon as the men become used to the change, averages will improve and reach even a higher figure than formerly. At present the increase in number of points, requisite to pass out of the third class, is a drawback which requires both time and practice to overcome. The plan of having horizontal instead of perpendicular targets for "skirmishing" is a step in the right direction, as anything which approximates to the sort of objects a soldier would have to fire at on active service, must be far preferable for practice to a fixed object of certain size, tantamount to a section or body of men, who, supposing them to come under actual fire, would be rather a mark for deadly volleys than for individual firing, to pick them off one by one, except at long ranges. Target practice is no doubt excellent in its way, for ascertaining the variation in accuracy of different men aiming to pick off one or more opponents, besides training a soldier in the use of his weapon; but that the authorities are beginning to recognise the necessity for assimilating "practice to reality" is proved by the new instructions regarding "exercises with ballammunition at chatties and other objects on field-days, &c. This is what we really want, because the times are changed since the days when one British soldier was equal to three or four of other countries, by the bare superiority of "physique and military training." More than one of the Great Powers now runs us close in the matter of perfectly trained soldiers, and though always firmly believing that our own are "second to none," it is better to have every man of our numerically small army a master in the art of war than to depend as of old—entirely on British pluck and cold steel. As a nation there is no European power which can equal us in the general use of fire-arms, or surpass our troops for steadiness under fire; therefore the advisability of accustoming our military to a constant and varied use of ball ammunition, instead of incessant show, parades and sham-fights, with blank cartidge, for the delectation of lady spectators, is to obvious to be lost sight of. Some remarks, recently going the round of the press, anent uniformity of weapons in different continental armies, leads me to ask—"When are all the European troops in India to be armed alike with the Martini-Henry Rifle?" For the past two years or more we have been furnished with exhaustive reports and comments about this arm which has long been in general use at home; but how is it it takes so long to complete the equipment of troops supposed to "be on service?"

Our chances of improved communication seem farther off than ever. The railway between Rangoon and Prome was to have been opened this month, yet so far we have heard nothing about it, whilst our mails now take six days instead of five to come up by steamer. Of course this is owing to the river being low, but is it not time that something was done to improve these matters?

THE CONQUEROR'S DREAM.

(*Continued from the "Gazette" of the 27th November.*)

Thou would'st descend? Ay, if thou could'st; too late!
That cord that drew thee up—ambition's cord,—
Will never serve to let thee down: yet more,
Come see the steps by which thou did'st ascend:
Witness a sight to strike thee dumb.—Behold
Them clotted o'er with blood, with human blood!
And hideous raised on piles of human bones!
What! is the prospect now to be admired?
Look there! that is thy work—those mangled heaps
Of dead that putrid chill the sense,—those bones
At random strewn o'er all the bloody plain!
Hear'st thou that cry, that piercing cry that rends
The air?—the widow's and the orphan's cry!
The wail combined of anguish and despair!
Seest thou their tears? Wil't join them in their woe?
With them weep drops of blood? Thou hast good cause!
Descend and mourn—and act the comforter,
Think'st though they will appreciate thy grief?
Wil't heal their wounds? Wil't call the dead to life?
Descend and further blast them with thy sight!!
Descend indeed! never! Here must thou bide
Till death release or fate relentless hurl
Thee hence a blackened corse to moulder 'mongst
The nameless dead that strew yon darksome glen!

Yet comfort thee somewhat if that thou can'st
For know thou'rt but an agent in the fray.
Tho' dark and terrible all's not so dark
As now it seems, that is, compared with what
It would have been, if no one did ascend.
These towers must still be manned; so fate ordains
At least till the Millennium comes—blessed time!
If come indeed it ever shall; if this
Place be not rather hell, where all are pun'shed
In just degree and by experience taught,
As preparation meet for some higher sphere,
If fame spake true, than this our ball of earth.
No sign as yet of much amendment here,
Or better world than this we now possess,
Whate'er it be; but this we know, that we
Are called to act and exercise the will
In balancing affairs, where 'tis ordained,
That good and evil ever shall contend
For mastery waging eternal strife!*

See imperfections everywhere abound;
Huge disproportions mark this edifice
In all its parts with all the thousand ills
Concomitant thereto. This is not good:
But think; it is according to desert,
Apportioned just, the best we can obtain.
For higher state, as yet, man is unfit.
As he has oft to demonstration proved,
E'en this now reached he hardly can retain.

Thou did'st ascend 'tis true o'er heaps of dead
Not good indeed, but of two evils much
The less: far better this, bad as it is,
Than that the whole of this vast edifice,
Our sole safety and stay 'gainst greater ills,
In hideous ruin be involved,—O'erthrown
By yon insensate multitude in their
Infernal rage. They on themselves, unless
Restrained by force of Iron Will, would foul
Destruction bring and carnage yet unknown.
Better by far that many weep as now,
Than there should be none left to weep at all!

On every side innumerable ills
Exist, with man holding incessant war.
Here ghastly stride the many shapes of death!
Here destitution wan and penury
With all their doleful train!—Wasting disease,
Repellent squalor, wretchedness and crime!
Here boundless Wealth, hungry as death, engulphs
In his capacious maw the sustenance
Of toiling millions; dealing out his dole
The while with niggard hand to poverty:—
With mighty fuss doct'ring the sore he fain
Would hide with irritant that more inflames.
Enough of toil to make the desert like
A garden teem is unproductive spent
To gratify his every whim. O'er all
Earth's wares he holds monopoly accurst.
Now gold unlimited; and now the law
He wields—his tool subservient to his will,—
A chancery confused where talk runs riot—
A tangled maze where hobbled Justice creeps
With faltering step too slow to reach the poor.

These are the lures the horrid Idol flaunts
Unblushingly to tempt his votaries
To bow before his shrine to offer there
Truth, honour, justice and humanity,
The treasures of the soul beyond all price;
That he may give them gold instead wherewith
His gewgaws to command.—Gold! gold! for this
The earth with violence is filled, and crime.
Corruption stalks abroad like pestilence
Bearing the stamp of Mammon on his brow;
The mark indelible of intellect
Dethroned; of avarice insatiate,
And cunning low and brutal selfishness
Installed. Through city, castle, cot he strides
Tainting with plague more fell, more fatal, far,
Than ever sprang from Egypt's steaming plains*
Through Church and State the deadly poison spreads
Unstayed: E'en Commerce groans infected too;
Commerce, great foster mother of mankind
That closer drew the bonds of amity
Twixt men, and in the van of progress led.

* * * * * * *

Such are the ills, in part, thou must restrain;
Keep in due bounds with stroke of iron rod.
Now, as in days before the Flood, they bear
Within themselves the seeds of anarchy:
They are the heralds sure, now, as of yore
They were, of retrogression and decay.
Nor did the words of Noah aught avail
To stay man's downward course; there, as in Sodom
No leaven of good was found to save; all were
Corrupt; and the decree—Nature's decree
Severe based on her laws unchangeable,—
Went forth: all were unto extinction doomed,—
Beyond redemption doomed;—Man retrograde
Bears in himself the seeds of death!†

Hyderabad Sind, 6th December. W. S.

* Egypt is supposed to be the home of the plague.
† "Man, a Special Creation," Page 121, by the Author.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL CHANGE.

ALLAHABAD, 12TH DEC.

Colonel Minchin, Superintendent of the Bhawulpore State, goes home on two years' furlough after the Imperial Assemblage has been held; Captain Grey, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore, officiating for him.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER AT KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, 12TH DEC.

The mail steamer due here from Bombay yesterday at daybreak had not arrived up to eleven o'clock to-day (Tuesday).

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy is expected to arrive to-day at 4 P.M.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12TH DEC.

The first informal meeting of the Conference was held at the Russian Embassy yesterday. A more confident feeling prevails concerning the result.

LONDON, 11TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera .... 5¼d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a good enquiry, but business checked by higher prices being asked.

3 per cent. Consols for account 95½

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 104½

Bar Silver 57

The sum of £190,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for the United States.

LINE REPORTS.—12TH DECEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Odessa.

WE notice that Sir Andrew Clarke has arrived at Delhi.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has determined to present an address to the Viceroy while his Lordship is in Bombay.

THE Regent of Siam with a large retinue, and accompanied by the British Vice-Consul at Bangkok, was expected to arrrive at Singapore a few days after the last mail left on 30th Nov. on his way to the Delhi Durbar. Preparations are being made for his reception, which the *Straits Times* hope will please His Highness and party.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday adopted an address to be presented to Lord Lytton on his arrival here on Saturday next; and at a public meeting held subsequently, an influential Committee was appointed with a view to organizing suitable means of celebrating the event of the proclamation of the Imperial title in Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levee at the Secretariat, in Bombay, on Saturday, the 16th December at 5-30 P. M. Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing unifrom in evening dress. Native gentlemen will appear in the full dress of their race or caste.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s S. S. KHIVA, which sailed yesterday with the China mails, took out fifty-nine boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 1,37,900, for Singapore; three boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 12,300, for Penang; and five boxes silver coins and 1 box pearls, valued at Rs. 24,550, for Hongkong. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 1,74,750.

MR. L. ASHBURNER, Revenue Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. Crawford, Collector of Rutnagherry, went down to Dasgaum on Monday, to meet Mr. G. Elliot, Collector of Colaba, and concert measures for the relief of distress in the threatened districts of the Concan. Mr. Grey, Revenue Commissioner for the Southern Mahratta Country, is now in Bombay.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s S. S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Nowanuggur (December 10th), with His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur and followers. The 21st Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 50 rank and file, and was paraded at the Apollo Bunder at 7 A.M. yesterday to receive H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the saluting battery on H. H. landing.

IN our review of the annual statement of the trade and navigation of Bombay yesterday there is a misprint of the quantity of tea exported. The quantity of tea exported from the port of Bombay in 1875-76 was lbs. 1,93,586, valued at Rs. 1,67,928. This is only a fraction of the total quantity exported which in 1875 amounted to lbs. 21,392,760, valued at £1,963,550. The tendency is however, as we observed, towards Bombay as a port for the export of produce of all descriptions.

HER HIGHNESS the Princess of Tanjore who arrived at Allahabad on the 9th remains there till the 15th. Her Highness is, we hear, suffering slightly in health from the fatigues of her long railway journey. It is said that Her Highness has preferred a complaint to Government about her reception at Allahabad, there having been no guard of honour present at the railway station and no salute fired to announce her arrival. The excuse is, we believe, that her special train arrived before its proper time.

WE have to acknowledge receipt of a valuable collection of "Maps of different Collectorates in the Bombay Presidency." This compilation forms the remaining portion of the works published in connection with the census of the Bombay Presidency taken in 1872. Some time has necessarily been taken in producing these maps. There are about two dozen of them; they are drawn on a scale of eight miles to an inch, are nicely coloured, the roads are fairly marked, and this collection of maps completes the work of the census taken in 1872.

ON numerous occasions welcome scraps of intelligence have been published that the Acheen war is likely to be ended; but so far as news from the public organs of the Dutch is concerned the war may be carried on till Doomsday so far as any likelihood of a termination seems apparent. Two English officers have left for the scene of hostilities and a benefit to humanity would be conferred if any friendly intervention could be brought to bear upon the combatants. In the meantime, says the Singapore paper, the squalor of the native troops employed by the Dutch is being brought continually before our eyes on board the transport ships which call in our harbour.

IT is officially announced that His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., will leave Madras on Saturday next, the 16th, for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, embarking on board G. I. s. s. Tennaserim. His Grace will be accompanied by the Ladies Grenville, and the following officers will be in attendance:—Private Secretary, one Aide-de-Camp, Medical Officer, the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, and an Officer of the Madras Police. The route and time table for the progress of His Grace the Governor from Madras to Delhi land his Grace at Calcutta on the 21st instant, he will leave again on the 25th, stop at Allahabad one day, at Agra two days and arrive at Delhi on the 29th December.

THE first detachment of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers under command of Captain Leonard left Bangalore for Delhi on Friday evening last; Lieutenant Haddock took charge of the 2nd party which started the following evening; and the 3rd party was to take its departure on Sunday evening under the command of Lieutenant Hayes. The *Bangalore Spectator* says that the detachment under the command of Captain Leonard turned out in excellent style; the men were fully equipped with great coats, haversacks and water bottles, and an excellent spirit evidently pervaded all ranks, and we feel sure that the entire company will rival any equal number of Volunteers in India both in smartness, steadiness and general appearance.

CHOLERA has broken out in Madras. During the past few days there has been an increase of cholera in the city. There were about six fatal cases in the Monegar Choultry on Thursday, two persons died from the disease in Pursewakum on Sunday, and some cases were admitted into the General Hospital on Thursday and Sunday. The Hindoo inhabitants have presented a petition to the Governor, drawing His Grace's attention to the poor condition of the persons who flock in large numbers into Madras from the surrounding districts, and who are without food and shelter, and have frequently very scanty clothing. With this influx of the poor, and the sanitary arrangements of Madras which are notoriously bad, and an outbreak of cholera may be anticipated.

THE writer of *The Week* in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* tells the following story:—"It has become the fate of an Irishman to turn Bairagi and assume the name of Haridass. He is now in Calcutta on his way to Puri, to which place he is going by way of a pilgrimage. The story of his conversion is singular. It seems that while he was an Inspector of Police, employed somewhere in Central India, he went out tiger shooting one day, and towards evening, overcome by hunger, and quite exhausted, took shelter in a jogi's asram. This jogi did not approve of taking the lives of animals, and by virtue of his eloquence, and the Irishman's susceptibility, succeeded at last in converting this congenial Paddy into a fakir. It was his kismet, you see; and doubtless he is a very holy man, and greatly blessed therefore, but he cannot after all compare with Sakya Muni, who once, seeing that a tigress was starved and unable to feed her cubs, made his body an oblation to charity, and allowed himself to be eaten by the lean beast."

SULTAN ABDULLAH and the chiefs who are at Singapore charged with complicity in the murder of Mr. Birch will, it is understood, be shortly placed upon their trial, though before what tribunal is only a matter of surmise. The *Straits Times*, of Nov. 30, says:—"It is understood, however, that the trial of two, Maharaja Lela and Datu Sagor, will be first proceeded with, and Laroot, it is believed, is the place in which it is to be held. The names of Mr. Davidson and Mr. Maxwell have been mentioned as those appointed to take part in the trial; but whether in a strictly judicial capacity or as watching the case in the interests of the Government is not known publicly. No doubt considerable difficulties beset the situation, more especially in the instance of Sultan Abdullah, and it is to be hoped the Government will satisfy itself that the Court before which the accused will be put upon their trial will have unquestionable jurisdiction. In the meantime, some of the chiefs are lodged in the Civil Jail while Abdullah and others enjoy a kind of *parole* though under supervision."

WE are informed that Mr. William Adams, one of the Deputy Registrars of the High Court, who returned from Europe by last mail, has filed a petition in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at Calcutta for leave, under Act XV. of 1859, to file a specification of an invention for fusing metals, smelting ores, melting or vitrifying mineral substances, baking bricks, tiles, bread, &c., cooking food, generating steam in boilers for driving machinery, for the cremation of deceased Hindoos and others, and for all purposes for which heat is required, by the concentration of solar rays. Mr. Adams has, we hear, had a model boiler made in England at a cost of between £30 and £40, and is incurring greater expenses in Bombay; and he expects to exhibit this model at work in Bombay in less than two months, with a power of between one and two horses which will convince the public that a boiler on a larger scale would have a proportionate success. He adds that he can convince any one of the practicability of accomplishing all the other purposes in an hour.

No detailed programme has as yet been issued to show what will be done during the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. The Viceroy's entry will be on the 23rd instant. The dates of the Rifle Association meetings and the races have been advertised in the papers, and everybody is aware of what is going to take place on the 1st of January, but beyond this no definite arrangements have been promulgated. The grand display of fireworks will, the *Pioneer* believes, be on the night of the first; and it should, without doubt, take place on the great plain between the Jumma Musjid and the Fort. There would be splendid accommodation there for all the spectators, both European and native. The municipal committee of Delhi are going to spend several thousand rupees in illuminating the city that night, and an idea has been thrown out that the principal Mahomedan Princes who will be present might subscribe together and illuminate the domes of their great mosque with gas. The effect would be most magnificent. The Nizam would very likely do it himself if the idea were suggested to him. The scheme is perfectly feasible, but would cost some ten or fifteen thousand rupees. The review of the troops will take place after the 1st of January on the plain, near where the proclamation will be read out. The Viceroy will give four evening conversaziones to all Delhi, and of course there will be endless State dinners; but beyond those already mentioned, nothing is known of any public amusements which will take place during the Imperial fortnight.

A PORTION at least of the assets of the late "good old Pallonjee" of the Adelphi Hotel seems to be in danger of being wasted in a tedious law suit. Pallonjee died intestate in February 1876, leaving behind him a widow, two sons, and three daughters. At the time of his death, he was possessed of two bungalows in one compound on Malabar Hill, of the value of about Rs. 35,000, a house and premises in Bazar Gate Street, Fort, of the value of about Rs. 30,000, the stock in trade and furniture of the three hotels called the "Adelphi," the "Adelphi Family," and the "Victoria" of the value of Rs. 40,000, and good will of the value of Rs. 20,000 and upwards; outstandings to the amount of Rs. 75,000; shares in joint stock companies and banks and Government paper of the value of about Rs. 83,200, fixed deposits in banks and at Messrs. Forbes and Co. to the amount of about Rs. 81,000, and about Rs. 22,000 in cash. Some days after his death, his son Cowasjee, who had been assisting him in is life-time in the management of the hotel, entered into an agreement with Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, a friend of his late father, by which he covenanted to give him, in consideration of assistance in the management of the hotel business, an interest to the extent of four annas in the share which he (Cowasjee) then had, or might thereafter acquire in the hotel business of Pallonjee. A fresh lease of the hotel premises was also obtained in the joint names of Cowasjee and Dadabhoy. Subsequently Cowasjee alleged that the agreement referred to was procured by fraud and misrepresentation; and a suit was filed in the High Court by against Dadabhoy in order to get the agreement and the lease cancelled by order of the Court. The case came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday, when the plaintiff Cowasjee Pallonjee was examined. At the close of the day's proceedings, the learned Judge was of opinion that all the other children of Pallonjee should be made party defendants to the suit; and in order to this being done, the case was adjourned until the 12th January next. It seems likely to provide a good harvest of fees for legal gentlemen, for the hearing will be a protracted one.

THE Singapore papers, which arrived yesterday by the China mail steamer, contain a report of a meeting of the chiefs of the nine States who from time to time have given so much trouble. The meeting was held at Government House on Nov. 23rd and the chiefs on their arrival were received by a guard of honour. Sir William Jervois addressed them on the desirability of peace and assured them the only anxiety of the British Government in regard to their States was the honest one of advancing the liberty and assisting in the well being of their people. A long consultation ensued in which it was decided that in future all differences among themselves should be arbitrated upon by reference to the Maharaja of Johore, and a paper, the terms of which will be found below, was signed to that effect embodying also other promises. The resolution arrived at was communicated on the next day after the meeting to the Legislative Council. The *Straits Times* says the nature of the arrangement has been the subject of much comment; its terms are looked upon as being unsatisfactory; and the feeling is general that the Maharaja of Johore has been placed thereby in a false position. The following is the paper referred to:—

We desire to live in peace in our own States, and to recognize Tuanku Antar as Eam Tuan of Sri Menanti, having authority over Sri Menanti, Johole, Moar, Jompole, Terrachi, Gunong, Passir and Eenas.

We promise that we will in no way molest the neighbouring States, Rambow, Sunghi Ujong and Jellabu, who do not desire to form part of the confederation under the Eam Tuan Besar, and it is understood that these three States are wholly distinct.

We promise that peaceful persons, whether Malays or Chinese or others, desirous of trading in our countries shall have full liberty to do so, and shall be unmolested.

We further express our regret at the late disturbances which have happened in the nine States, and we promise that those persons who have been friendly to the British Government during or since those disturbances shall be in no way molested.

And we agree that in case of any dispute or difficulty arising among our States, which we are unable to settle, we will refer for advice to His Highness the Maharaja of Johore.

After the Governor had read this paper to the Legislative Council, he added:—

With regard to the last paragraph, the Chiefs of the States in question are not desirous of putting themselves under our Government. Her Majesty's Government, moreover, do not desire to have a British Resident amongst them; and as the Maharajah of Johore was prepared to undertake to advise the Chiefs in any difficulties that may arise, the best and most convenient plan that could be adopted was to arrange that our friend the Maharaja, should be our medium of communication with them.

I believe that this plan will work very well, and that, besides being agreeable to the States themselves, it will be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF LORD LYTTON.

THE following notification was issued yesterday in a Bombay *Government Gazette* Extraordinary:—

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1876.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 16th instant in the Indian Government s. s. Dalhousie, and will be received with all the Naval and Military Honours due to his high position.

2. On the Dalhousie entering the harbour a royal salute will be fired by the ships-of-war under the Command of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and by the saluting battery.

3. The Chief Secretary to Government, and the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Governor, will proceed on board the Dalhousie to accompany His Lordship on shore.

4. His Lordship will land at the Dockyard precisely at 4.45 o'clock P. M., and will be received on landing by His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, and Staff, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the members of Council, the judges of the High Court, the additional members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations only, the Secretaries and Under Secretaries to Government, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the heads of departments in Bombay.

5. All gentlemen of Her Majesty's Services—Civil, Naval and Military—not on duty, are also invited to attend.

6. Spectators will be admitted (as far as space will allow) to the pavilion at the Dockyard.

7. On the arrival of His Lordship at the Marine Slip, a salute of 21 guns will be fired. A Guard of Honour, consisting of European Infantry, will be drawn up near the landing place. The road from the Dockyard to the Secretariat will be lined with troops of the Garrison.

8. The naval arrangements will be made by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief; and instructions for the military arrangements will be issued from the Military Department.

9. The arrangements for landing His Lordship and suite, and the arrangements in the Dockyard, will be made by the Superintendent of Marine; the arrangements for the carriages in the Dockyard, and for keeping order along the line of route, will be carried out by the Commissioner of Police.

10. The following procession will be formed in the Dockyard, and will proceed to the Secretariat, where His Lordship will hold a Levee at 5-30 P.M.

11. On leaving the Dockyard the procession will turn to the left, and, passing in front of the Sailors' Home, will enter the Mayo Road to the South of the Secretariat. A Guard of Honour will be drawn up in front of the main entrance to the building.

PROCESSION.

(On Horseback.)

Assistant Quarter-Master General, Bombay District.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Bombay District.

The Brigade-Major, Bombay District.

The Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District.

A Detachment of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

First Carriage.

C. S. Close, Esquire, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor.

Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.

Second Carriage.

Colonel Sir William Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., Commissioner in Sind.

Lieut-Colonel Burne, C.S.I., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Captain Wodehouse, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Captain Jervoise, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

A Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Third Carriage.

Officer Commanding Detachment, 1st Lancers. { His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Viceroy. Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor. } Commandant, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard.

A Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

In Carriages.

The Chief Justice of Bombay.
The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
The Honourable A. Rogers.
The Honourable J. Gibbs.
His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.
The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.

The Hon'ble J. Marriott.
The Hon'ble Major-General Kennedy.
The Hon'ble Donald Graham.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.
The Hon'ble Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Bechurdass Ambaidass, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee.
} Additional members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations only.

The Chief Secretary.
The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation.
The Municipal Commissioner.
The Sheriff of Bombay.

A Detachment of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

12. The carriages specially mentioned in the above programme will alone be permitted to enter, and remain in, the Dockyard after 4 P.M.

13. Visitors to the Dockyard are, therefore, requested to be in their places not later than 4-15 P.M., and to desire their carriages, after setting down, to wait outside on the road.

14. Full dress to be worn on this occasion.

15. On leaving the Secretariat at the conclusion of the Levee, His Lordship, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, will proceed, via the Mayo Road, Esplanade Main Road, Kalbadavie Road, through the Native City to Government House, Parell. The following order will be observed:—

A Detachment of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

A Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

First Carriage.

Officer Commanding Detachment, 1st Lancers. { His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Viceroy. Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor. } Commandant, Governor's Body Guard.

A Detachmet of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Second Carriage.

Colonel Sir William Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., Commissioner in Sind.

Lieut-Colonel Burne, C.S.I., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Captain Wodehouse, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Captain Jervoise, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Third Carriage.

C. S. Close, Esquire, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor.

Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.

A Detachment of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY.

RUSTOMPOORA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Conducted at the sole expense of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai. The following number (215) of patients were treated during the month of November last:—Males 60, females 81, children 74; Parsees 180, Hindoos 20, Mussalmans 15; cured 183, absented 11, remained 21; daily average 7·5.

NEW SOLICITORS.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, articled clerk to Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, and Mr. Moreshwur Luxmonjee, articled clerk to Mr. Macfarlane, were sworn as attorneys, solicitors, and proctors of the High Court. These gentlemen recently passed a successful examination, the result of which was announced on Monday evening last.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Kanjee Kundoo, reckla driver, for working his bullock in Parel Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 2.—Babajee Mullajee, cartman, for working his bullock in Clare Road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Rutna Hybuttu, cartman, for working his bullock in Parell Road, the animal having several ulcers on its neck, was fined Rs. 3.—Tookaram Antoram, cartman, for working his bullock in Falkland Road, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Dajee Govind, fowl vendor, was charged with carrying 6 ducks suspended by the legs through the public streets. On the case being brought before the Court, one of the ducks was found to be dead from suffocation. The prisoner was fined Rs. 3.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. J. Shepherd, the owner of the steam ferry-boat Nagotana, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, to answer the charge preferred against him by Mr. Jervis, the Superintendent of H. M.'s Customs Preventive Service, with carrying a greater number of passengers in that steamer than allowed by a certificate granted to him under section 28 of Act XII. of 1870. The complainant appeared in person, and Mr. Fletcher (of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith) appeared for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the Nagotana had an excess of 253 passengers on board. The defence was that defendant was guilty of the offence he was charged with, but urged that the circumstances under which it was committed should entirely exculpate him from the penalty. The counsel for the defence said that the Nagotana was near Alibagh and within easy distance from the harbour of Bombay, and consequently there was no danger of carrying an excess of passengers, and that the excess number comprised those passengers who were transferred from another steamer which had been disabled at the time, and was lying at anchor in close proximity to the Nagotana. His Worship, in disposing of the case, considering the circumstances, dealt leniently with the defendant by fining him Rs. 1,265, a the rate of Rs. 5 for every excess passenger, instead of the usual fine of Rs. 10 per excess passenger which was inflicted by the Magistrate in previous similar cases that was heard by His Worship.

MUTINOUS CREW OF THE SHIP CITY OF CANTON.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, C. Rivers, W. Smith, C. Perry, and ten other Europeans, articled seamen of the British ship City of Canton, were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on 1st November last on board that ship while on the high seas. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears the captain of the vessel had put a seaman named Augustine in irons on the day in question for threatening to stab the chief officer, on which the whole of the defendants refused to do further duty until Augustine was released. The strike lasted for about four hours, during which time an enquiry was instituted with the result that Augustine was released. His Worship sentenced three of the ringleaders, who apparently took a prominent part in the affray—namely Rivers, Smith and Perry, to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, and the rest to forfeit two days' wages for their insubordinate conduct. The seaman Augustine was also charged before the same Magistrate with attempting to assault the chief officer, Mr. Smith, and was, on conviction, sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction. The man Rivers who is the cook of the vessel, was further charged with stealing a gold ring, the property of W. Hackett, the steward, and upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and was sentenced to a further term of six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, to take effect on the expiration of the, sentence in the first case.

CATTLE.—On Saturday and yesterday a great many animals—cows, buffaloes and bullocks—passed through Poona. The people, on being asked, said that they had come from their villages because there was no water there for their cattle, and that they were in search of some place where they could find both pasture and water. The poor animals seemed scarcely able to go along and were, as a rule, mere hides drawn over skeletons. It was a melancholy sight to see them; especially as it seemed to indicate that the worst kind of famine is threatening many of our villages (judging from the hundreds of cattle that have passed along during Saturday and Sunday last)—a famine not only of bread but of water.—*Deccan Herald.*

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL WORGAN, R. A.—A carriage accident that might have been attended with serious, if not fatal consequences, occurred at Poona on the evening of Sunday last, the 10th instant. Colonel J. Worgan, R. A., was being driven from St. Paul's Church after evening service in a brougham, when something startled the horse. The animal bolted at full gallop along the Lothian road, turned down in front of Colonel Merriman's house and ultimately dashed into the compound of the Finance Buildings, when he was stopped by Sub-Conductor Perks and Serjeant Deane, of the Ordnance Department, who caught the horse and brought him back with the brougham to Colonel Worgan's bungalow. The Colonel had previously jumped out, in doing so the wheel of the carriage passed over his leg and injured him rather severely. The coachman was thrown off the driving box by the brougham coming into collision with a tree and he is a good deal hurt. The door of the brougham is smashed and other damages done.—*Poona Observer.*

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE POOR-BOX.

WE have been requested by the Senior Magistrate of Police to call attention to the state of the Poor Fund of his Court.

The poor-box has afforded relief for years to many of the respectable poor of the island, principally European and Eurasian widows who have been left in destitute circumstances, and should this source of relief fail them at this special season of the year, the deprivation will be severely felt by these unfortunate persons, who really deserve help, and who are no doubt fully expecting it from this source as usual. They have not hitherto been disappointed of such relief at this season of the year, and it is to be hoped that they will not now be so. We trust that this appeal, made at the special request of the Magistrate, will be responded to by the benevolently disposed of Bombay and elsewhere.

The list given below shows the amount given and the number of persons relieved during the past eleven months:—

POOR FUND ACCOUNT FOR 1876.

Date and Month		Number relieved.	Amount.	
January	1876	81	160	9
February	,,	43	122	8
March	,,	106	182	0
April	,,	114	149	0
May	,,	83	101	8
June	,,	41	81	8
July	,,	101	143	1
August	,,	95	88	12
September	,,	41	88	2
October	,,	51	118	12
November	,,	55	83	8
Total....		811	1,319	4

We may add that the poor-box at present is completely empty.

THE VISIT OF THE VICEROY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon to decide on the presentation of an address to Lord Lytton on his arrival in Bombay. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Chairman of the Corporation, presided, and there were also present:—F. F. Arbuthnot, Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Ardaseer Merwanjee Sett, James Bapty, T. Blaney, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, H. Cook, Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Cureem Mahomed Sulliman Hajee, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, E. R. Freeborn, Esqrs.; Lieut. Col. Hancock, Hassanbhoy Visram, Esq., Captain Henry, Homjee Cursetjee Dady, Esq., Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (Bart.), C.S.I., Joomabhoy Lalljee, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, D. S. Kemp, Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Grattan Geary, Esqrs., the Hon'ble Mahomed Alli Rogay, Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, F. Mathew, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Phirozesha Merwanjee Mehta, Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and Shantaram Narayan, Esqrs., the Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, N. Spencer, J. Thornbrun, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Vurjeewundas Madhowdas, Esqrs.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, you are aware that this meeting has been convened for the purpose of voting and adopting an address of welcome to Lord Lytton, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, on his arrival in this city on his first vice-regal tour. It is not only a very proper thing to present His Lordship with an address on such an occasion, but I may safely say that it is our bounden duty to give him a most hearty and warm welcome. Our enlightened and liberal Government having given this city a Municipal Corporation, it will always be the duty of the Corporation, as representing the city, to take the lead in such matters. Our Corporation, moreover, is the only representative body in this city; and it is a happy circumstance which I have no doubt will always be the case, that it comprises within its body the rank, the wealth, and intelligence of the city. On the present occasion, I am happy to say that the feeling of every member of the Corporation is unanimous in favour of the proposed address. (Applause). I will, therefore, not take up your time with a long speech. When all are agreed, there is no occasion for saying anything at length; but I cannot conclude without giving utterance to what seems to be the general feeling of every one in this city, and I may say, in the whole of India, that Lord Lytton, from what we have seen of him and what we have been able to judge of His Lordship's administration of this great dependency of the British Crown for the last few months, will, at the close of his career, occupy a most honourable place in the rank of some of our most distinguished Governors General. (Hear, hear). Amongst the natives of India his name enjoys the greatest, and, I may say, well-deserved popularity; and I have no doubt as has been well stated in the address which I shall presently read to you, that under his Lordship's rule the administration of India will always be marked by liberality of sentiment and thoughtful and kindly interest in the social and political advancement of all classes and conditions of the people. (Applause). I cannot omit to mention here, that our well known citizen, Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean, has kindly prepared the draft of the address. It was he who wrote out the appropriate and elegantly worded addresses which we presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; and for which we could not sufficiently thank him. On the present occasion he is not a member of the Corporation, and our obligation to him is therefore the greater. No doubt, we shall be glad to welcome him to our body on the first vacancy. (Hear, hear.) With your consent, I shall thank Mr. Maclean officially for the trouble he has taken on our behalf. Mr. Dosabhoy then read the address, which is not to be published until after it has been presented. He concluded by moving "That the address now read be adopted, and that it be presented to his Lordship on his arrival in Bombay."

Captain Henry—I have much pleasure in seconding the Chairman's proposition.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee cordially approved of the address, and thought it was a duty they owed to themselves to present an address of congratulation to the Viceroy on the occasion of his first official visit to Bombay; but on hearing the address read, he had noticed what appeared to him to be a slight inaccuracy which might be altered. It was stated that Bombay was the first city in India to which representative institutions had been granted, and he believed there were several cities in the North-West where the elective principle had been introduced before Bombay obtained that boon from Government.

The Chairman said the address was quite correct. They had representations of some kind, he believed, in the North-West, but their Municipal bodies were under the thumb of Government officials. The Bombay Corporation was a real corporate body, acting as a Corporation, and with all the powers that Municipal Corporations enjoyed in England.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Chairman—The Government have been pleased to issue a notification of the programme to be observed on the occasion of the landing of his Lordship at the Dockyard. I don't find in it any reference made to the presentation of an address by the Corporation, but I believe that is an oversight, and that the matter will be arranged at an interview with H. E. the Governor to-morrow. The address will probably be presented to his Lordship on his landing at the Dockyard, and I believe arrangements will be made for the accommodation of the Corporation in the same manner as on the occasion of the landing of H. R. H the Prince of Wales last year.

PROCLAMATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The meeting of the Corporation having been concluded, Mr. Grattan Geary said that it was true the Corporation had already forwarded to Her Majesty an address containing their congratulations upon the event of her assumption of the Imperial title, but they had taken no steps whatever, so far as he was aware to give a general expression to the loyalty of the inhabitants of Bombay on the occasion itself. On Sunday last, two important sections of the native community—the Parsees and the Hindoos—met and agreed to do their part by way of illuminating and in other ways to mark the occasion, but the general community had as yet taken no steps in the matter, and he thought it was for them, as representing the general body of ratepayers and citizens at large, to do something to mark such a grand event as the erection of a new empire in India by some public marks of sympathy and rejoicing. It was not necessary to dwell upon this matter; he thought all present would concur with him in saying that it would be a reproach to Bombay if they were to allow such an occasion to pass without giving some public and authorised expression to the loyal feelings of the inhabitants. He would, therefore, with the Chairman's permission, move the following resolution:—

"That a committee of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to organise a means of giving expression to the loyalty of the citizens of Bombay by illuminations and other suitable marks of rejoicing, on the occasion of the proclamation of the title of Her Majesty as Empress of India on the 1st of January next, viz.,—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Capt. Henry, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Lieut. Col. Hancock, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Cook, Mr. Kirkham, Dr. Blaney, the Hon. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Cumoo Suliman, Verjeewandas Madhowdas, Mr. Cursetjee N. Cama, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Mr. Ardaseer F. Moos, and Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master. Mr. Geaty added that it was not his province to indicate in what way the Committee should effect the purpose in view, but he took it when gentlemen representing all the different sections of the community met together, they might succeed in combining the efforts at present being made in a desultory fashion, and give a completeness and *ensemble* to the display which would make the affair as a whole worthy of Bombay.

Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote seconded the resolution, and said he had every sympathy with its object. He should be absent himself at Delhi on the occasion, but he would do his best to induce his fellow-countrymen to respond to the call which the proposition made upon them.

After some further conversation, the resolution was carried, the names of the following gentlemen being first added to the list, viz:—Sir Frank Souter, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Mr. Pherozesha Mr. Mehta, Mr. Ardaseer M. Sett, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, Dr. Weir, and Mr. Grattan Geary.

THE "ADELPHI HOTEL" CASE.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE VS. DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE AND JAEEJEE.

THE above suit was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. The Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Purcell and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Rimington Hore and Langley for the second defendant.

The suit was brought by the plaintiff, a son of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee, to get certain covenants he had entered into with the first defendant, to be cancelled by the Court; to get it declared that the first defendant was only a nominal party to a lease of the Adelphi Hotel premises, which was made in the names of plaintiff and the first defendant jointly; for the appointment of a receiver, &c. The plaintiff alleged that he was induced by fraud and misrepresentation to pass to the first defendant a writing dated 8th March 1876, whereby he agreed to give him an interest to the extent of four annas in the share which he then had, or might thereafter acquire, in the hotel business of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee; and he submitted that the said writing ought not to be held binding upon him. The consideration alleged in the writing was the assistance offered by the first defendant to the plaintiff in connection with the management of the hotel business since the death of Pallonjee, which had taken place only ten or eleven days before the agreement was signed.

The Advocate General opened the pleadings by reading the plaint, which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 26th August 1876 in connection with the injunction motion.

The Advocate General: The defendant Dadabhoy has filed a written statement which is as follows:—This defendant admits the statements contained in the 1st para. of the plaint to be correct. This defendant is aware that the said Pallonjee Pestonjee, at the time of his death, was possessed of considerable property, but he believes that the extent thereof is not correctly set forth in the 2nd para. of the plaint. It is wholly untrue, as alleged in the 3rd para. of the plaint, that immediately after the death of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee, or at any other time, this defendant, with the object of securing for himself as much as he could of the wealth of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee, came to the plaintiff and offered to assist him gratuitously in the management of the three hotels called "the Adelphi," "the Adelphi Family," and "the Victoria," which offer the plaintiff accepted. The circumstances under which this defendant came to be connected with the plaintiff in the said three hotels are hereafter set forth. This defendant, who is a large contractor by profession, was an old and very intimate friend of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee. The said Pallonjee Pestonjee had been originally in the service of this defendant's father, who was a hotelkeeper, and he had at one time carried on the business of a hotelkeeper in partnership with this defendant. After such partnership was dissolved the greatest intimacy continued between the said Pallonjee Pestonjee and this defendant, and they frequently consulted each other with reference to their affairs. After the ceremonies of the 4th day after the death of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee were finished, the plaintiff, requested this defendant to assist him in the management of the affairs relating to his father's estate, and this defendant consented so to do. Some days after the death of the said Pallonjee, Pestonjee the plaintiff, and Cursetjee Eduljee, named in the plaint, who was also an old and intimate friend of the said Pallonjee, requested this defendant to join the plaintiff as a partner in the said three hotels and assist the plaintiff in the management thereof. This defendant was extremely unwilling to do so, as he had then on hand a great deal of his own work, and he at first declined to do so. The plaintiff and the said Cursetjee Eduljee, however, continued to press this defendant, and he ultimately consented to become a partner with the plaintiff in the said hotels. It was arranged that this defendant should have a four-annas share therein. In consequence of this agreement the letter dated the 8th day of March 1876 was signed by the plaintiff and handed to this defendant. It is wholly untrue, as alleged in the 4th para. of the plaint, that this defendant, in league with the said Cursetjee Eduljee, taking advantage of the youth and inexperience of the plaintiff and of the confidence which the plaintiff reposed in him as an old friend of his father, procured the plaintiff's signature to a writing which this defendant represented to the plaintiff was in the nature or a power or authority, enabling this defendant to act for the plaintiff. The plaintiff is of the age of 32 years of thereabouts, and is not inexperienced, having for some years assisted his father in the management of his hotels. Before the said writing was signed by the plaintiff, it had been in his possession for three days. The plaintiff both reads and writes the English language, and well knew and understood the contents of the said writing before and when he signed the same. It is wholly untrue, as alleged in the 6th para. of the plaint, that this defendant, in pursuance of his fraudulent designs upon the plaintiff, represented to the plaintiff that it would be of advantage to the plaintiff, if the new lease of the Adelphi Hotel premises, about to be taken from His Highness Aga Khan, were taken in the joint names of this defendant and the plaintiff. At the time of the death of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee, the lease of the said Adelphi Hotel was about to expire, and His Highness Aga Khan was not bound to renew the same. After the death of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee, it was feared by the plaintiff and his friends that he (the plaintiff) would not be able to obtain a fresh lease thereof, and several persons, including Jeewanjee Hormusjee, the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, a rival establishment, were endeavouring to obtain the said lease for themselves. This defendant believes that it was partly in consequence of the difficulties which the plaintiff felt in connection with the said lease, that he was desirous of a person of the well-known position of this defendant, being associated with him as a partner in the said hotel. The said new lease was taken in the joint names of the plaintiff and his defendant, in order to carry out the said agreement contained in the said letter of the 8th day of March 1876, and for no other purpose. A copy of the said lease is hereto annexed and marked No. 1. It is wholly untrue, as alleged in the 7th para. of the plaint, that in further pursuance of his fraudulent designs this defendant, with the assistance of and in league with the said Cursetjee Eduljee, induced the plaintiff and the defendant Jaijee to agree to make the assignment in the said 7th para. referred to. The said assignment was proposed to be made for the purpose of carrying out the said agreement contained in the said letter dated the 8th March 1876, under the circumstances here set forth. The plaintiff being then unable to pay to the estate of his deceased father the value of his twelve annas share in the three hotels, it was agreed between the plaintiff and this defendant, that this defendant should take, in his name, at a valuation, an assignment of the said three hotels and the debts and outstandings due in respect thereof, and the fixture, stock in trade, furniture, horses, carriages &c., of the said business, and that this defendant should pay the amount of such valuation to the representatives of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee, and should be allowed interest thereon until the plaintiff paid his share thereof. In pursuance of the said agreement, the plaintiff and Rustomjee Pestonjee, the father of the defendant Jaijee, on her behalf, instructed Messrs. Menesse & Co., auctioneers, to make a valuation of the furniture &c., of the three hotels. A copy of a letter addressed to the said Messrs. Menesse & Co. by the plaintiff, and the said Rustomjee Pestonjee and one Pallonjee Bazonjee, the plaintiff's father-in-law, is hereto annexed and marked No. 2. In pursuance of the request contained in the said letter, the said Messrs. Menesse & Co. valued the furniture, horses, carriages, and wines of the Adelphi and Adelphi Family Hotels at the sum of Rs. 26,986, and at the request of the plaintiff fifteen per cent. was deducted therefrom. The said valuation was agreed to by the plaintiff and defendant Jaijee, and a paper containing the particulars of such valuation was signed by them. It was agreed between the plaintiff and defendants that the furniture of the Victoria Hotel should be taken as of the value of Rs. 3,000, which the plaintiff alleged was the sum which his father had paid for the same. This defendant denies that the value of the outstanding debts was the sum of Rs. 75,000, as alleged in the 8th para. of the plaint. This defendant believed that there were a number of outstandings appeared due in the said books, but he was not informed of the exact amount thereof. This defendant was informed that the amount of the outstanding debts, which were not barred by limitation, was the sum of about Rs. 15,000, and after allowing for bad and doubtful debts, it was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendants that they should be valued at the sum of Rs. 5,000. This defendant denies that the value of the good-will of the three hotels was Rs. 20,000 or upwards, as alleged in the 8th para. of the plaintiff. Of the said three hotels, the Adelphi Hotel was, as the plaintiff was informed, the only hotel which was lucrative during the lifetime of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee, and the success of that hotel had been due chiefly to the personal popularity of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee. This defendant says that under the circumstances hereinbefore set forth the good-will of the said hotels was of very little, if any, value. It is untrue, as alleged in the 8th para of the plaint, that the sum of Rs. 3,0101 was far below the value of the matters and things proposed to be purchased. This defendent says that the said sum was agreed to by the plaintiff and the defendant Jaijee, and he believes that the said sum was a fair and proper sum to be fixed for the matters and things aforesaid. After the said valuation had been made, the plaintiff and the defendant Jaijee, as representing the estate of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee deceased, signed and gave to this defendant a writing, bearing date the 17th day of June 1876, by which they agreed to deliver up to this defendant the management of the said three hotels, and furniture, carrages, horses and outstandings for the said sum of Rs. 30,101. A copy of the translation of the said writing is hereunto annexed and marked B. This defendant admits that a draft assignment was subsequently prepared for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and forwarded to Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, as the solicitors of the plaintiff and the defendant Jaijee, for approval. This defendant believes that Mr. Rimington was not reluctant to approve of the said draft, and it is utterly untrue that this defendant caused the plaintiff and the said Jaijee to write a letter to the said Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, giving them authority to peruse and approve of the draft. This defendant believes that the plaintiff in fact writes two letters to the said Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, copies whereof are hereto annexed and marked 4 and 5. Although it was intended that the said assignment should be made in the name of the defendant, it was understood and agreed between this defendant and the plaintiff, that the plaintiff was interested in the said matters and things assigned, to the extent of his said share of 12 annas, and that this defendant was a trustee for the plaintiff to that extent. In order that the plaintiff might be fully secured from any loss or damage by reason of the said assignment being made as aforesaid, this defendant, at the request of the plaintiff, deposited with him 20 shares of the New Bank of Bombay Limited of the value of Rs. 14,000, which were to be retained by him as security until a deed of partnership between him and this defendant should be executed. This defendant says that it is untrue, as alleged in the 9th para. of the plaint, that the relatives and friends of the plaintiff became aware of the fraudulent proceedings of this defendant, or that the plaintiff had his eyes opened to the real character and conduct of this defendant. This defendant believes that the plaintiff, in repudiating the said arrangement, has been influenced by certain persons who are desirous of obtaining the business of the said hotels for themselves. This defendant denies that the statement contained in the 10th para. of the plaintiff are true. This defendant denies it to be true, as alleged in the 11th para. of the plaint, that ever since the 5th day of August 1876, this defendant has been in exclusive possession of all the three hotels and all the property appertaining thereto, and that he manages and treats the same as his own without any reference to the plaintiff, or that the defendant and his assistants have been and are now at the Adelphi Hotel, using the property and living at the expense of the said estate. On the 5th day of August 1876 the plaintiff left the said Adelphi Hotel of his own accord, but shortly afterwards returned. He has since resided there with four of his friends and has managed the affairs of the said hotel. This defendant denies that the defendant Jaijee is completely under the influence of this defendant and his friends. It is untrued, as alleged in the 12th para. of the plaint, that the business of the Adelphi Family Hotel has been discontinued. This defendant denies it to be true, as alleged in the 13th para. of the plaint, that Cursetjee Eduljee, Sorabjee Cursetjee, Ruttonjee Rustomjee and Manockjee Sorabjee, or any or either of them, are acting with this defendant against the interest of the said estate, or that this defendant has promised them, or any or either of them, some secret shares in the property he hopes to secure for himself out of the said estate. This defendant says that he has never had any money whatever from the friends or property of the said hotels. On the contrary he has, at the request of the plaintiff, advanced out of his own monies the sum of Rs. 3,200, for the purpose of carrying on the said business, and all the receipts of the said hotels have been taken by the plaintiff. This defendant says that this suit has been most fraudulently and improperly instituted against him by the plaintiff, and he submits that the plaintiff is not entitled to any portion of the relief prayed for by him. He further submits that the plaintiff ought to be decreed specially to perform the agreement contained in the said letter of the 8th day of March 1876, and to execute a proper deed of partnership in order to carry out the same. This defendant also submits that the plaintiff ought to be ordered to pay the costs of this suit. I Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee one of the defendants abovenamed do declare that what is stated in the above written statement is true to the best of my information and belief.

The defendant Jaiji has also put in a written statement, which is as follows:—The defendant refused to be made a plaintiff to the suit, because she believed [as she still believes] that the same is a vexatious and unnecessary suit, and that the same ought not to have been instituted. The defendant, however, is willing to submit to such order and decree as this Hon'ble Court shall make in this suit

The Advocate-General then proceeded to open the case on behalf of the plaintiff. He said that his client was a man about thirty years of age, and although during his father's life time he had had some slight experience in the management of the hotels, yet it was only in matters of minor details, and he was not entrusted in such a share of the management as to enable him on his father's death to take the management into his own hands. That management involved a very large responsibility and a great amount of labour on the part of him who undertook it. His client was very much upset by his father's death, and he could state to the Court that a suggestion was made to him by Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, that the latter would assist the plaintiff in the business. Acting upon that suggestion Dadabhoy did assist Pallonjee in the management of the hotels for about eleven days after the death of the late proprietor. Mr. Pallonjee died on the 26th February 1876, and late in the evening of the 9th March a document was presented to the plaintiff for signature. No time was given for consideration or even for perusal or to consult anybody else. The person who presented the paper was Cursetjee Eduljee, a well-known jeweller, known in this Court, and a friend of the late Mr. Pallonjee. The Court will find that he and the defendant Dadabhoy appear to have been acting together all throughout the transaction. He it was who asked the plaintiff to sign the paper, and when the plaintiff remonstrated, told him it was simply a power to give Dadabhoy power to manage the hotel; and the plaintiff thinking it was merely power of attorney to that effect, signed it; especially as he was told that he had better sign it there and then. The document was signed. It was now suggested by the defendant that the plaintiff kept it three days for consideration. That the plaintiff would deny. It was further suggested that the plaintiff was a person with a very complete knowledge of the English language, being able both to read and write it, and therefore that he understood the meaning of the document presented to him. As a matter of fact he understood English very imperfectly, and certainly not sufficient as to be capable of appreciating such a document. The document was prepared with considerable skill. It was evidently prepared by a person well versed in legal matters, because the proper legal terms were introduced, and great care was taken to import into it the consideration necessary to make it a valid document; not merely a consideration for past services, but very great care was taken to show a consideration for future services. The defendant has been asked who prepared that document and has been challenged on the subject, but up to the present he has not thought proper to give the information. It was, however, perfectly clear that he was acting under legal assistance, while the plaintiff had not the benefit of any such assistance. He thought, therefore, that His Lordship would consider that the plaintiff had hardly been fairly treated. Another point was that not a single rupee was to be paid by the defendant for the interest in the business he was to obtain under the document.

Mr. Purcell—My learned friend seems to forget that he was to pay his share. Doubtless it is only a mistake on my friend's part. I ask him to refer to the letter.

The Advocate General maintained that that only referred to the share of the stock in trade. Nothing was accounted for premium to be given for good will.

The Court—He says the good will is worth little or nothing.

The Advocate-General said that was so under the valuation that was made, but that valuation was objected to because nothing was allowed for good will. Continuing his argument the learned council maintained that what he had pointed out was the first step taken by the defendant to appropriate to himself a considerable share of the business. Following upon that they had the fact of the new lease with Aga Khan being taken in the name of the plaintiff and the first defendant. Then they came to the arrangement by which it was proposed that the whole hotel business should be purchased by the defendant for Rs 30,101. The following was the document:—"To Wit. We give in writing to you as follows:—The management of all the hotels—viz., the Adelphi and Family Hotel at Byculla and the Victoria Hotel in the Fort of the deceased Sett Pallonjee Pestonjee Pochkhanawala, the whole of the management of all these three hotels and appertaining thereto all furniture, carriage, horses, and all outstandings and whatever other things there may be appertaining to all the said hotels, these we have this day agreed to deliver to you on receiving R 30,101 namely, thirty thousand one hundred and one, and on obtaining the "Power," after giving a release," we are to take the abovenamed amount such is the condition made. The same is duly agreed to and approved by us. He (the learned counsel) maintained that the valuation was very much under the true valuation. The valuation of the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., of the Adelphi and the Adelphi Family Hotel was Rs. 26,986 and of the Victoria Rs. 3,000, from which 15 per cent. were deducted. Then there were outstanding debts set down at Rs. 15,000, but Rs. 5,000 represented what could not be recovered. All this was an under valuation. The actual outstandings were Rs. 75,000. In addition to that the valuation was taken upon an unfair basis as nothing was put down for the good will. The plaintiff maintains that that alone was worth Rs. 20,000, and yet it was not taken into account at all. The Court would see from the letter above quoted that it purported to be an out and out sale. There was no reservation whatever of any share or right in the business on behalf of the plaintiff. That was absolutely in contravention of the arrangement of the 8th March, and it was pretended in some way to be a ratification of it. Next came the agreement of the 17th July, the out and out sale under extraordinary valuation. It contained no reference whatever to the twelve anna share of the plaintiff to which he was entitled. Of course they could only judge of the defendants statements by the evidence afforded by his own acts. That he was acting *bona fide* there can be no doubt, as will be shown by the draft assignment itself. It was in the form of an ordinary assignment, but there seemed after the last paragraph to have been another added which was a covenant made by the plaintiff and the widow Jaijee that they themselves would pay every sum of money owing by the deceased Pallonjee at his death and indemnify Dadabhoy against any proceedings for such sum. For the further effectuating of the covenant with Dadabhoy they undertake that without the consent of Dadabhoy they will not carry on the business of hotel keepers or any trade relating thereto within five hundred miles of Bombay, in the name of Pallonjee Pestonjee. He (the learned council) would certainly ask the Court whether they would accept such a covenant as simply an agreement for the purpose of carrying into effect the prior arrangement. It was in fact perfectly inconsistent with it. The moment that deed was signed, if it ever had been signed, what would have been the result? Dadabhoy would have been able to point to the assignment, and have taken complete charge of three hotels, not allowing the plaintiff to have anything to do with them, or to start an hotel within five hundred miles of Bombay.

The Court—That would include the whole of the Presidency.

The Advocate General—Doubtless, there would no doubt be hard swearing in this case on both sides, but the covenant he had referred to seemed to give the clue to the prior acts of Dadabhoy. It was clear he intended from the first to appropriate the business to himself. The first grip was to get a quarter of the plaintiff's twelve anna share. Then when he obtained that his views became more extensive, and he wished to meet to himself the entire business. The plaintiff did not know when the draft of the assignment was prepared or whether it was submitted to Mr. Rimington for approval. It was perfectly clear, however, that after the original draft had been prepared, the paragraph to which he had referred was added, when, he could not say, but it would be shown in the course of the case that Cursetjee Eduljee had been the moving spirit all throughout. Upon his evidence—for he presumed the defence would call him—the defendants case would be chiefly supported. It was a pregnant fact showing how completely Eduljee and Dadabhoy were acting together in carrying out these arrangements. In conclusion he would say that he had just been reminded that there was a bonus of Rs. 12,000 to be paid out of the estate to the defendant for Managing the Victoria hotel, which therefore reduced the sum of Rs. 3000 by that amount.

Mr. Purcell said that he should like to know where his learned friend got his information that the defendant had refused to supply information as to who prepared the letter. No letter asking for the information had reached the defence, and there was no such refusal.

The Advocate General—I shall put in the letter.

The Court—So we shall hear it in due time.

Cowasjee Pallonjee, examined by the Advocate-General.—I am the plaintiff in this case and am 30 years of age. I am the son of Pallonjee Pestonjee by his first wife Awabaee. My father died on the 26th February 1876. He died suddenly. My mother Awabaee had predeceased him; but he died leaving another wife named Jyejee, the second defendant. My father conducted the business of the Adelphi, the Adelphi Family, and the Victoria Hotels. I assisted my father in his life-time in the business relating to the hotels. I principally managed the business of the three hotels. My father also attended the business. In certain important matters I consulted him. He attended to the business of the hotels up to the time of his death. He died within 24 hours after his last visit to the hotels. I know the defendant Dadabhoy. He was not a great friend of my father's. He seldom came to my father on business. My father lived in a bungalow at Malabar Hill, not at the hotel. I lived in the Adelphi Hotel on the first floor. I was much upset by my father's death. The funeral ceremonies took place at the house at Walkeshwur. The defendant Dadabhoy was present at the funeral ceremonies. He said shortly after the death of my father, "Owing to the death of your father, you are uneasy at present; if you want any assistance in managing the hotels, I'll render it to you, as I have managed the business of hotels myself." He said so in my father's house, where the funeral ceremonies had taken place. It was on the fifth day after his death. None of my relations was present at the conversation, except Cursetjee Eduljee Peteegarra. On my father's death, the management of the hotel business devolved on me. Besides myself, my father left two daughters by the first wife. Both those sisters are married; one to Ruttonjee Bejonjee Lantenwalla, and another to one Muncherjee, whose father's name I forget. My father-in-law's name is Dorabjee Muncherjee Nanjivarra. My father left a boy and a girl by the defendant Jaeejee, both of whom are very young. The boy is named Framjee and is 1½ year old. The girl is about 2½ years old. Joint letters of administration were granted to me and Jaeejee by the High Court on the 13th July 1876. In answer to Dadabhoy's offer of assistance to me, I said "I will see." He afterwards came to the hotel and again spoke to me. None of my relations was present at the time. He said, "Join me in the management. I am a respectable person. I'll take care of you; I'll secure everything for you." From what Cursetjee Peteegarra had told me, I said "Yes, I'll do so." Cursetjee had told me, "I am a great friend of your father. Dadabhoy is a very respectable person; and he will do good for you." A document was afterwards brought for my signature, that is, a week after my father's death. Cursetjee brought it about 10 o'clock at night whilst I was at the hotel. He said, "Dadabhoy is a good man, do you sign this draft to enable him to manage the business." I believed his statement and signed the draft. This is the document. (Produced.) I do not read English well. I did not read the document. After I had signed it Cursetjee took it away. (The document was put in.) Cursetjee did not tell me that by that document I gave Dadabhoy a four-annas share in my interest in the hotel business, nor that I gave a four-annas share in my interest in the new lease made with Aga Khan. No negotiations had taken place before the execution of this document for my giving over to Dadabhoy a four-annas share either in the hotel business or the lease. I learnt for the first time in June 1876 of the contents of the document which Cursetjee took from me. Dadabhoy used, after my father's death, to look after the hotel business. When he came there, he sat in a chair; he did not much attend to the business. I attended mostly to the business. I gave orders for the supplies. Dadabhoy gave orders to the servants. Ruttonjee Bejonjee Lantenwalla, my brother-in-law, made out the bills. I know the lease for the hotel premises expired at the end of April 1876, and a new lease was given in the joint names of myself and Dadabhoy. His name was inserted in the lease in this way. He said, "As you have obtained power from the Court, your name should not alone be used, as Jaeejee will be attending in the hotel; and therefore my name should also be used." I gave no answer at first; but the names of both were inserted. Cursetjee and Dadabhoy took me to Aga Khan's to negotiate for a new lease after he told me that Dadabhoy's name should also be inserted. I went to Aga Khan's only once. Dadabhoy has got a copy of the lease. (Corrects himself.) Dadabhoy has got the original new lease. (Mr. Purcell produced the lease; witness examined it and said it was the one referred to; and it was put in. It was for seven years at the rent of Rs. 1,313 per month from 1st May 1876.) This lease was prepared at Mr. Prescot's office. Dadabhoy gave instructions. I was taken there eventually when the account was to be signed. Cursetjee spoke to me about the sale of the hotel business to Dadabhoy a fortnight or twenty days before the new elase was executed. Cursetjee said, "Dadabhoy is a good man; he will do good for you in every way; you should allow the house to be made over in Dadabhoy's name, in order that Jaeejee may not on any future day come and sit at the hotel and act against you?" Cursetjee did all this in order that the whole of the hotel business may belong to Dadabhoy.

The Judge—Did you make any answer to these various suggestions of Cursetjee?

Witness—I made no answer. Dadabhoy himself had no conversation with me about these things. Menesse and Co. took a valuation of the hotel property. Dadabhoy has got the valuation paper. (The paper was produced, and witness identified it by his signature at the foot.) It is a valuation of all the three hotels. (Corrects himself.) No, not of the Victoria Hotel—that was valued by Crawford and Co. I did not agree to the discount of fifteen per cent. amounting to Rs. 4,047. Cursetjee and Dadabhoy agreed to it, and my signature was taken at Cursetjee's house. The statement in the plaint is true that the stock-in-trade of the three hotels is of great value. It is true there were 42 carriages and 31 horses of the value of Rs. 15,000. There is also furniture in the Victoria Hotel which was valued by Crawford and Co. at Rs. 3,000. The valuation was made at the same time. I state in the plaint that the value of the furniture in the three hotels Rs. 25,000. That statement is correct. The valuation of the Victoria Hotel furniture at Rs. 3,000 was agreed to by Dadabhoy and Cursetjee, not by me. Chiefly I was not present at the valuation made by Menesse and Co. Dadabhoy, Cursetjee, Sorabjee Bomonjee Candawalla, Ruttonjee Bejonjee Lantenwalla, and the hotel writer named Aguiar were present. (Looks at the writing of the 17th June 1876) When the case came on on motion in this court, I had not seen this document. Since then I have had an inspection of it. I have some faint recollection of having signed it. Jaeejee was not present when I signed it. I signed it in the billiard-room of the Adelphi Hotel. Cursetjee and Dadabhoy got me to sign it at 2 p.m. As far as I remember, Dadabhoy was to take the whole of the hotels at Rs. 30,101. This was said to me after I signed the document. It was not given me to look at before I signed it. It was not read over or explained to me. I was not told how the Rs. 30,101 were to be made up. I know it now. (The writing of the 17th June 1876 signed by witness and Jaeejee was put in.) It included the whole of the hotel property, the bungalow at Walkeshwur, the good-will of the hotels, &c. I do not know what items made up the total amount. It is true as stated in the plaint that the hotel outstandings amounted to about Rs 75,000. At this time Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley were solicitors for me and Jaeejee. We obtained the letters of administration to my father's estate through that firm. The draft assignment was, at the desire of Cursetjee, sent to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley for approval. Cursetjee and Dadabhoy attended at the firm's place, when the letters of administration were bring obtained. They got a letter written when the draft agreement was to be and proved. Two letters were written to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley about the assignment.

The Judge—Answer the question. He never answers the questions directly, but gives other answers.

Witness continued—I did not see Mr. Rimington between the dates of the two letters. I sent word to Mr. Riming on that I was going to Poona, and that he should not prepare the draft assignment. When the second letter was signed, I, Cursetjee Sorabjee, Dadabhoy, and others went in a carriage to Mr. Rimington's office. Cursetjee and Dadabhoy knew then that I had given instructions for the draft assignment to be prepared. Mr. Rimingtion was not in the office when we went on the second occasion. Dadabhoy and Cursetjee went with me into Mr. Rimington's offices Dadabhoy speaks and writes English. I remember signing my name to the letter in English. Ruttonjee Bejonjee, my brother-in-law, wrote the letter at Mr. Rimington's office. (The letter dated 27th July 1876, addressed by the plaintiff to Mr. Rimington, is put in.) Shortly after that I commenced these proceedings. On the 5th August 1876, I was beaten and turned out of the hotel by Sorabjee Cursetjee and Cursetjee Eduljee. Dadabhoy was also present. I don't remember when I got back. It was after the rule *nisi*, and I have been living in the hotel ever since in my own room. A large sum of Rs. 50,000 is due to my father from Messrs. Reid and Mitchell, contractors for the Ceylon Railway; and

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since my father's death, those gentlemen have expressed their willingness to pay. That is in addition to the Rs.75,000 due to the hotel. The sum of Rs. 50,000 is due to my father's estate, not to the hotle. There was an arrangement made by my father with Rustomjee Badhurjee, the landlord of the Victoria Hotel, that if the latter would lay out Rs. 12,000 in building an addition, my father would pay him more rent. I don't know if my father bound himself to pay that amount. The money was not laid out. I don't know if the landlord holds my father's promissory note for Rs. 12,000. Ruttonjee Bejonjee knows about it. Cursetjee, Dadabhoy, and Ruttonjee knew about Reid and Mitchell's debt, as also about the arrangement for the Rs. 12,000. (The draft indenture of assignment was produced and put in.) Messrs. Prescot and Winter were solicitors for Dadabhoy and also for Aga Khan.

The plaintiff's direct examination closed here.

The Judge remarked that the plantiff and Jaeejee were the joint administrators; and that if the plaintiff was really defrauded, he would be defrauded not only in his individual capacity as an heir-at-law, but he would also have been defrauded as a trustee for the infant children. If the sale were not set aside now, the infant son, Framjee, when he become of age, would be entitled to file a suit to set aside the whole of these arrangements.

The Advocate-General said it was desirable that the children should be represented.

Mr. Purcell said the present suit affected only the plaintiff's share in the estate, and would not affect the interest of the infants. If it was proved that the sale was a *bona-fide* one, that it was for the benefit of the children, and that to leave the estate in the hands of the plaintiff would be to injure it, it would not ultimately be found necessary to file another suit on behalf of the children, and they might be saved the expenses. If the defendant's case was a true one, he could get the sale confirmed by an administration suit.

The Advocate General thought it was very desirable to have the children represented.

The Judge.—This suit really affects the whole estate; and the lady having retired, there is nobody to fight for the children. As Jaeejee has retired, I cannot consider her a proper person to be made guardian *ad litem* for the children.

After some further discussion, his Lordship made the following order:—Ordered that the two married daughters of the deceased Pallonjee Pestonjee and their husbands, as also the infant children of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee by his wife the defendant Jaeejee, be made party defendants to this suit. No written statements to be filed for the new defendants. Leave to the plaintiff to amend his plaint, and leave to the defendant Dadabhoy to amend his written statement. By consent, the case was adjourned until the 12th January next.

HIGH COURT—12TH DECEMBER.

The following short causes came before Mr. Justice Atkinson at the High Court yesterday:—

THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT VS. BHOWANJEE VALLOOBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macpherson, who represented the defendants, applied to have the case postponed for a week, urging that his clients had not filed a written statement in consequence of the parties having met on the previous evening and agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration. Mr. Jardine, for the plaintiffs, opposed the application, and said the parties had not been able to come to terms, and the defendants had been warned on the previous evening that no postponement would be consented to. His Lordship granted an adjournment for a week.

MEGHBAI, WIDOW, VS. MEMON MAHOMED HAJEE ALI.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,299-8-10, the balance owing to the plaintiff on an adjusted account. A decree was entered for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 18th November 1876, interest on the decree at 6 per cent., and costs.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE V. MEETHEEBAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Pherozsha Mehta appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was not represented. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 9,727, the balances of several promissory notes, and due on an adjusted account. A decree was entered for the amount claimed, with interest on Rs. 7,812 at 12 per cent., and on Rs. 1,915 at 18 per cent. from the 1st January 1876.

LUKMIDASS KHIMJEE AND ANOTHER V. TRIBHOWANDAS PURSHOTUMDASS.

After this case had been partly heard Mr. Telang, who appeared for the plaintiffs, discovered that a document essential to the proving of the claim was not in court. He consequently applied for a postponement of the suit, but his Lordship refused to accede to the application, and dismissed the case. Mr. Telang afterwards applied for a rule *nisi* to review the decision, and asked to be allowed to put in an affidavit by the attornies engaged in the case (Messrs. Muljee and Company); but his Lordship said the usual course was to give notice to the other side of an intention to move on next court day.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE V. NOWROJEE JEHANGEER FRAMJEE.

In this case, in which Dr. Framjee appeared for the plaintiff, a decree was given for Rs. 1,283, principal of and interest on several promissory notes, with interest at 1 per cent. per mensem from the 31st of December 1875, and costs of the suit.

HURGOVAN CHUTTOO VS. MANCOOVERBAI, WIDOW.

On the application of Mr. Macpherson, who represented the plaintiff, this case was postponed for a week. The reason for the application was that the defendant's written statement had only been furnished to the plaintiff on the preceding evening.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out in consequence of non-appearance of either of the parties:—

The L. B. and M. Bank vs. Crushnarao Pandurang; Panachund Askaran and others vs. Jeewandas Mooljee and others; Lewis Davies vs. Ali Abdools; Hurnath Roopjee and others vs. Tarrachund Valjee and others.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Captain Henry presided, and the other members present were Dr. Cook, Lt.-Col. Hancock, Mr. Mathew, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Ravenscroft, the Acting Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Walton, Executive Engineer, to the Municipality, were also present.

Some discussion took place on the question whether officers of the Corporation acting in extra appointments in connection with the Tulsi water works and receiving additional salaries, should have the percentage of their contributions to the Pensions Fund calculated according to their increased salaries, or on the salaries pertaining to their substantive appointments. Mr. Pedder had recommended that the contributions to the Pensions Fund should be calculated on the full salary of each officer, whether acting in extra appointments or not; and this recommendation was adopted by the Council. The maximum amount of pension is Rs. 300 per month, which is payable to all officers receiving salaries of more than Rs. 600 a month, and therefore the resolution of the Council will be rather hard on the higher officials of the Municipality, but will benefit the general Pensions Fund.

A letter was read from Mr. Purbhoodas Pranjeewandas, dated the 1st inst. asking to be allowed a higher rate of compensation than Rs. 10 per square yard for the ground in Girgaum Back Road taken up from him, and requesting that a new well may be constructed at the cost of the Municipality in place of one which will be closed by the set-back. It was decided, on the proposition of the Chairman, that the Acting Municipal Commissioner should be requested to take the matter into consideration, and make the best arrangement possible.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement, viz.:—5·56 square yards or thereabout, at Camateepoora 5th Street, from Mr. Bappoo Veerapa, at Rs. 5 per yard; 4·13 ditto, at No. 30 Cammateepoora 12th Street, from Mr. Gopetee Poshetty Nursojee, at Rs. 5 per yard; 0·44 ditto, at No. 25, Gola Lane, from Mrs. Nawazbai, widow of Manockjee Sorabjee Daroowala, at Rs. 20 per yard; and 272 ditto at No. 96, Bhendy Bazaar Road, from Mr. Ebrahim Aba, son of Emnabai, at Rs. 25 per yard.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to conveyances of the following pieces of ground taken up for street improvement, viz.:—From Mr. Camroodeen Tyabjee, of ground in Forbes Street; from Walbai and Javerbai, widows, of ground in Shaik Memon Street, and from Mr. Thacker Mohunjee Purshotum, of ground in Bappo Khote Street.

The seal of the Corporation was also affixed to the following contracts, viz.:—With Mr. Grattan Geary, Manager *Times of India*, for the performance of the printing work of the Municipality during the year 1876-77; ditto with Mr. Jamsetjee Rutnagar, for road watering by bheesties; and ditto with Messrs. Hiptoola Shaik Adum and Mahomed Ali Nooroodeen, for the supply of petty stores.

A memorandum submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding letter addressed by him to the Executive Engineer on special duty, in reply to an application from Sir Thomas Thompson and Co., submitting that they ought not to be required to deposit more than Rs. 30,000 for the due performance of their contract for works at Vehar, and that they should be exempted from deductions of 10 per cent. on interim payments to them on account of the works. Mr. Ravenscroft recommended that the contract should remain as it is; and that course was adopted.

A memorandum was submitted from the Executive Engineer, asking sanction to an outlay of Rs. 1,250 (and cost of exchange thereon) for the provision of a turbine and pumps in connection with the Malabar Hill Reservoir. Sanction was given to the expenditure of the amount named.

In reply to a question from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee with reference to the disposal of the Rs. 5,000 placed by Government at the disposal of the Corporation for the celebration of Proclamation day in Bombay, Mr. Ravenscroft said he had intended to apply the money to the illumination of the Esplanade, but he thought the Esplanade Fee Fund would do that, and he had therefore deferred his decision on the point until he had communicated with that body.

The meeting then concluded.

ARRIVAL AT POONA OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM AND HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SALAR JUNG, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.

A SPECIAL train at 1 P. M. yesterday brought to Poona the two sons of Sir Salar Jung and three hundred Hyderabad nobles. A second special, which arrived at the Railway Station at 7 o'clock P. M., (local time) brought the distinguished visitors whom we have so long expected. The young Nizam seems a fine healthy looking Prince of about 12 or 14 years of age; slender, but not weak—looking by any means. His Highness was accompanied by Sir Salar Jung, whose appearence is now well-known in Poona, and who is considered to be, by those most capable of judging, one of the most if not *the* most shrewd and intelligent native gentleman in India. His appearance is that of one born to command, though his physical frame is not powerfully built; and his appearance on the platform was quite as cordially hailed as was that of his Royal companion. There were several of the high Hyderabad nobles in the same train with His Highness the Nizam, as well as several European gentlemen including His Highness's tutor. The distinguished party was received on the platform of the Railway Station by a large company of European and Native gentlemen amongst the former where Mr. Newnham, C. S., Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, and Lieutenant-General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B.; and amongst the latter were Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosherwanjee Jamaspjee. Only a few people were admitted to the platform by tickets; the great crowd were kept waiting in the Station yard. Those outside the Station set up such a shout when the august visitors arrived, that it was heard at our office and might have been heard at St. Paul's Church. His Highness the Nizam is staying at Eagle's Nest, and Sir Salar Jung is at the Bungalow of P. H. Cama, Esq., 13 Civil Lines. The Zenana ladies, numbering about 200, are comfortably put up at Eagle's Nest. We have no doubt that the visitors will have a busy time at this Station receiving visitors and going out to see the sights about Poona. We hope that His Highness the Nizam will be favourably impressed with our station, and that he may have a very happy and prosperous trip to Delhi. The Station was very tastefully decorated, carpets were spread on the platform, and seats placed in convenient spots, so that the Sirdars and nobles were able to sit down to rest. The Station Master deserves great credit for the excellent arrangements made for the reception of the large and distinguished party; not a single hitch could be perceived by the most watchful observer. The Station yard and the adjoining roads were carefully watered, and everything was thought of that could add to the comfort of the party. The police arrangements were also admirable—in every way they were exceedingly satisfactory. A guard of honour was in attendance to receive His Highness the Nizam who, with Sir Salar Jung, was led to the carriage by Mr. Newnham and Lord Mark Kerr.

The arrangement of the houses were all made under the direction of Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosherwanjee Jamaspjee, Chief Priest of the Parsees; they are all first-rate and give entire satisfaction to the visitors. The residence of the Zenana ladies is fitted up with special comfort.

The distinguished party leave Poona to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock, and will again halt at Nandgaum.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE RIGHT REVEREND FREDERICK GELL, D.D., BISHOP OF MADRAS, AND ACTING METROPOLITAN OF INDIA.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

IT would perhaps be better for the Church Establishment in India if all its Bishops would follow the example set them by Dr. Gell, who, by unostentatious piety and a continuance in doing good deeds, has gained great popularity in his diocese, without giving cause for offence. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was afterwards fellow and tutor of Christ's College. Soon after his ordination, he proceeded to New Zealand, where he resided for a few years, and married the daughter of Sir John Franklin. Returning to England, he was for some time Chaplain to the Bishop of London, and was also appointed one of Her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall. In 1861, he was appointed Bishop of Madras, and since the death of Dr. Milman, he has been acting Metropolitan of India. As such, he will have to pronounce a blessing upon the assumption of the title of Empress at Delhi.

"BUCK."

THE HEIGHT OF FINE WRITING.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

THE *Times of India* accounts for the essays in itself on itself with which the Calcutta and Madras Press has lately favoured its readers by the dulness of the times just now. That can hardly be correct. How can the times be called dull as long as they are enlivened by the brilliant letters of the *Times'* own Calcutta correspondent, who has now come down from directing affairs in general at Simla, and writes from the Ditch? When the government offices are shifted, you see, the keranees have to move.

News, of course, is new, whether it is new or old, and it is easy enough to describe events after reading about them in the papers, and this is what gives one of their peculiar charms to the writings of the sage. But that is not their only charm. Consider this opening paragraph of one of his recent despatches:—

What a busy town this is—what a mixture of European civilisation, so called with oriental traditional customs, of luxury and squalor, of stern work and of what might be learned leisure. A new broom sweeps clean. The Justices' new chairman is indefatigable hither and thither in the early morning investigating all things at office all day, or else confabulating with the "seventy-two" in amicable conference, or in stormy debate. It would be difficult to out-do the former chairman's vigilence, energy, and activity. The untiring vigour and miraculous energy of the Lieutenant-Governor seems to infect his subordinates. But I suppose you will like to hear what we are doing."

Mark the profundity of that exclamatory exordium, the originality of the following remark, the playful condescension of the concluding sentence, when the philosopher buckles to his work. The charm of imaginative description comes out well in the next paragraph, when we have got over the little grammatical surprise prepared for us in the first sentence—

"There was a ball last Friday night, a subscription one, and the accounts of its success varies. As a wallflower. I cannot exactly think it was enjoyable, but dancers found the floor exquisitely inviting, and the light fantastic toes tripped over the slippery surface till a late hour. I must not criticise those somewhat *passee* toilettes, for boxes have not yet arrived from home, and this dance was more a farewell to the past, than an opening of the coming season. Perhaps regrets were exchanged that the hot weather society was to be broken up, now that the Simla interlopers were to invade the hitherto somewhat drowsy hive."

"There was a ball;" that ball, recorded by a master mind, is clearly not for an evening, or an age, but for all time. What, therefore, does it matter *where* it was, or why should it be localised? It was a ball, that is enough, and if any should suggest that it was always, as now, like Hans Breitmann's Batty, "afay in de Ewigkeit," so far as its recorder is concerned, why, let them. The sage seems to have improved in his French, since he was uncertain, the other day, of a lady's gender, but there is still a *singularity* about it, which we venture to bring to his notice. We don't think any one *could*, as we have heard some affirm they could, write as brilliant a description of a ball as the above without having been there.

We now come to a somewhat puzzling matter, yet one of which we make bold to think the solution rests with our philosophic friend himself. Let him speak:—

"I really have not been as yet either to the opera or theatre. In fact, if report speak true, there is but little edification to be derived from either place of resort, and the amusement to be got out of them is of a decidedly mild and dreary character. However, I will let you know later on if it improves. It is most extraordinary that we cannot get even a good second rate Opera Company; and as the demand usually creates the supply, I suppose the defect must lie in Calcutta society, which is not, as a rule, a musical one."

Now is it not clear that it is the retiring nature of the sage himself that has most to do with the curious inability of Calcutta to secure first rate companies. Can we expect performers of standing to come out here with the knowledge, which must have spread broad by this time that the first dramatic and musical critic of the age is so little enthusiastic about the Drama and Song that he can, at this period of the season, publicly state that he has not been as yet either to the opera or theatre. When the public see that he doesn't go of course, they don't go. The cure is in his own hands. Let him only announce his intention of appearing at any given performance. Let him post Calcutta with placards stating that he, the *Times of India's* Calcutta correspondent, will in such and such a night be present in opera or threatre as the case may be, *and will write about it afterwards*, and we will guarantee a crowded house and vastly increased sale of the *Times of India*. Then every one wouldbe pleased—the public, the actors and it is to be hoped, the sage himself, and when players at home, saw what good audiences could be drawn out here, they would come fast enough. We are surprised this simple plan should never have struck the sage himself.

But really, if we are to quote all the beauties of the latter which we are now noticing, we shall have to reprint it bodily, so let us here only say that one of the important events which the writer chronicles for the edification of the 'ducks' is the smashing of a ticca gharry by one of its horses, which succeeded, by this reckless conduct in "frightening one or two nervous horses into equinine hysterics," which is no doubt a lamentable condition. Then, there is another imaginative descreption—this time of a race, with various other items from the newspapers, and then, to wind up with, a few lines which show us a vision of the Wise Man in a peculiar position indeed.

Now I must be off to one of those scenes of gaiety for which London supposes Calcutta to be famous, perhaps the grassy lawn where among the bushes lurk the Bengal tigers or where glides with stealthy coil the venomous serpent. For who can say they have been in India and yet not be well acquainted with these pleasant companions!!!

Why oppress us with the mystery which lurks under that "perhaps"? We shall not be easy till we read the next letter, which will "perhaps" give us some account of this scene of gaiety. Is it after all, though a goak, a profound, philosophical, mysterious goak of the sage's, and does he mean to say he is going 'to the Zoo'? Playful, sportive airy writer that he is! There is another explanation which we scout at once. He wrote, the other day, in one of his Simla letters.

"My brains have been entirely frozen, and the howling wind driving sense out of my head, I shall close for to-day.

The explanation suggested is that the expelled tenant has not yet returned. It is even hinted that the tenancy never existed, and—but no, we will say no more. We will not encourage the destractors of genius.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY AND MR. STANLEY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE letter which we printed on Wednesday from Mr. H. M. Hyndman has elicited a reply from Sir Henry Rawlinson; and the question, therefore, which the former gentleman ineffectually attempted to raise at the last meeting of the Geographical Society has a chance of getting discussed in another field. The controversy, however, is ripe for comment as it at present stands; and we propose to offer a few remarks upon it. First, however, it may be as well to dispose of the personal question with which Sir Henry Rawlinson deals at the outset of his letter. In repudiating as "forced" the construction which Mr. Hyndman, as he thinks, has put upon certain words in his last year's address, the late President of the society is answering a charge which we are quite confident was never made. When, says Sir Henry Rawlinson, "I expressed the thanks of the society for the services rendered to the cause of geography and wished success to Mr. Stanley's further operations it is evident that I could only mean geographica operations." And it is equally evident that Mr. Hyndman so understood the words. Of course he did no suppose Sir Henry Rawlinson to have wished success to Mr. Stanley's other "operations"—to have intended in effect to say, "I hope Mr. Stanley may burn yet more villages, and shoot yet more natives with explosive bullets." Of course Mr. Hyndman understood "geographical operations" to be meant. But his point, as we understood it, was that, inasmuch as Mr. Stanley's own letters showed the barbarous mode in which his geographical operations were habitually carried on, to wish continued success to these in the future was equivalent to condoning the barbarities with which they had been accompanied in the past. And in that opinion of our correspondent we must honestly confess that we agree.

Passing, however, from the personal question which is here involved, let us examine Sir Henry Rawlinson's defence of the Geographical Society as a body—a defence which, as appears from the letter we print this morning from Mr. Bates, is substantially identical with that set up by Sir Henry Rawlinson's successors. "It should be remembered," he says, "that Mr. Stanley was not sent out by the Royal Geographical Society. He received no instructions nor even hints for his guidance from us. We never contributed a shilling to his expenses. So far from his having set out under our auspices, as sometimes been stated, we were not even cognizant of his despatch until after he had made his rough survey of the delta of the Rohuma; and he never communicated a single line to us relating to his discoveries or other matters since his arrival in Africa. We have, in fact, no further interest in his proceedings than such as all geographers must feel in following the footsteps of a man of undoubted energy and ability who is exploring unknown countries, and who has already made his mark in the world by previous successful travels." All this would be effective matter of defence against a certain form of exaggerated accusation; but then no such accusation has been brought forward. All that Sir Henry Rawlinson has here set forth amounts to no more than this—that the Royal Geographical Society are not responsible for Mr. Stanley's misdeeds; and no one is likely to say that they were. The character of the present discussion is sufficient evidence of that; for, if the Geographical Society stood to Mr. Stanley in the relation of principal to agent—if they had sent him out, given him his instructions, and paid his expenses—people would not now be mildly debating whether the society ought to protest against Mr. Stanley's proceedings, but would be themselves protesting very warmly against the proceedings of the society. But it is one thing to be free of responsibility for "atrocities," and quite another thing to be free of all obligation in morality or policy to protest against them. One would have thought that the political events of the last few months had made this distinction clear enough; nevertheless Sir Henry Rawlinson appears to ignore it. The Geographical Society having no responsibility for Mr. Stanley's mission, it is, in Sir Henry Rawlinson's opinion, "altogether unusual and improper" to call upon the society to pass a vote of censure upon Mr. Stanley's proceedings. "However much, as individuals, we may deplore, or even condemn these proceedings, we have no authority as a society to pass sentence upon them, and more especially in the absence of the incriminated party. The Geographical Society was instituted for the advancement of science, not for political or religious or even philanthropic discussion; and I am surprised that a fellow of the society like Mr. Hyndman, who really wishes well to the society, should desire to divert us from our legitimate pursuits into channels which can only lead to rancorous personal dispute."

This completes in substance Sir Henry Rawlinson's defence of the recent action of the Geographical Society; and, with all respect to him, we cannot admit its sufficiency or believe that it will be regarded as sufficient by the public. For, in the first place, the concluding clause of Mr. Hyndman's rejected motion brings Mr. Stanley's case well within the cognizance of the society, according to Sir Henry Rawlinson's own definition of its object. That object is, as he says, the advancement of science, and science is certainly not likely to be advanced in the long run by Mr. Stanley's method of dealing with the natives of Central Africa, involving as it does, in the terms of the motion, "the most serious danger to travellers who may follow in his footsteps." Mr. Stanley's method, in fact, advances science in his own person at the expense of retarding and obstructing it in the person of any successor who may go to Africa either unprovided with explosive bullets or encumbered with a too sensitive humanity. On this ground alone, then, the Geographical Society not only might but should have condemned Mr. Stanley's proceedings; and they have *pro tanto* failed in their mission as an association for the advancement of science in having refused to do so. But we will not put the question on this ground alone; for we must demur to Sir Henry Rawlinson's plea that the society has no authority to pass a collective censure upon proceedings which each of its members may individually condemn. We hold that the society has a distinct moral authority to do this; an authority which would be tacitly recognized in England at any rate, and we would fain hope by the object of its censures also. An association of the dignity and with the traditions of the Geographical Society gathers to itself an influence and weight far greater than that of the individual members who compose it. It speaks and acts in a corporate capacity, and as in a very large sense the representative of its country in matters of geographical science. As such, its silence in a case of this kind has a significance which no amount of individual reticence could possibly possess, just as its speech would have a weight which no individual utterances could exert. And the question whether the society should or should not speak out in this case is not answered by pleading that it is a scientific and not a religious or philanthropic society. Religion has nothing to do with the question, and every society is or ought to be philanthropic in the sense that it should decline to sanction the advancement of its ends at the expense of humanity. A Numismatic Society would not be allowed to plead the speciality of its object as a defence for accepting the presentation of a stolen collection of coins; and the cases are parallel to the extent of showing that the furtherance of the objects of any association must be limited by the obligations of morality, it being a question of fact in each case whether such obligations arise. That they do arise in the present case as against Mr. Stanley is, of course, beyond doubt; and without saying that the society is itself morally bound to protest against Mr. Stanley's violation of these obligations, we would ask whether, all question of duty apart, it is judicious to ignore this violation altogether. For it is not now a question whether the society should go out of its way to condemn Mr. Stanley's proceedings, but whether having wished "success to his explorations" (for, in spite of Sir Henry Rawlinson's assumption of sole responsibility for his address, he thanked Mr. Stanley and wished him success in the name of the society), and having since had his barbarous means of exploration brought formally to their notice, it is wise on their part to shut their eyes to this unpleasant fact, and allow their vote of thanks and their good wishes to stand on record as an encouragement to Mr. Stanley to continue "advancing science" by the new and peculiar methods he seems to have adopted. They have an example before them which they would do well to follow; and we would remind them that Lord Derby, a member, and a very cautious member, of a society which is neither religious nor philanthropic, did not hesitate to express his strong condemnation of such conduct as that of which Mr. Stanley has been guilty. We trust that the society will not fear to imitate the outspokenness of one who does not usually err on the side of deficient reserve, and that they will take an early opportunity of expressing themselves in the sense of Mr. Hyndman's resolution. We feel sure that Sir Henry Rawlinson does unwitting injustice to his fellow-members in supposing that any such resolution could be made a "subject of rancorous personal dispute;" and we venture to assure him that by adopting it the society will not lose but will much rather increase their "claim on the confidence and consideration of the public."

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RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

NEILGHERRY HILL TEAS.
NEILGHERRY HILL COFFEES.
FRESH SUPPLIES of these well-known TEAS and COFFEES have just been RECEIVED direct from CAMPBELL & Co.'s Plantations. Since their introduction into the Bombay Presidency, they have gained a wide reputation for their delicate aroma, and are now largely supplied to the Public Messes and Clubs of this Presidency. They are supplied only for cash.

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PLANTATION PICKED COFFEE Rs. 16 PER MAUND OF 25 lbs.
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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
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August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

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PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
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PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
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☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.
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WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, & "ALLENVILLE," SIMLA.
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In Plain Gold, Nos. 1 to 12, Rs. 17 to 95. Engraved, Rs. 20 to 105. Set with Gems, Rs. 28 to 500. The Guinea Lockets reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs. 55. Half Guinea size, Rs. 38. Quarter size, Rs. 26.
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Plain or Engraved Gold, handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for Evening Wear, set with Precious Stones, Rs. 18 to 150.
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NOTICES.

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PATENT MACHINE-MADE
BRICKS! BRICKS!! BRICKS!!!
MANUFACTURED AT KALYAN WITH FRESH WATER.
WEIGHT SEVEN POUNDS EACH,
SIZE 9½" by 4½" by 3¼."
Price per One Thousand, including cartage, Rs. 30.
For sample and further information apply to
OOSMANBHOY JAMALBHOY & Co.
8, Israel Moholla,
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Bombay, 29th November 1876.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
SIMPSON AND CO.,
15, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
TO H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.
SIMPSON & Co. having bestowed their special attention to every description of Carriage, which they construct from the best seasoned materials and workmanship and suitable for the requirements of the several Presidencies of India, Ceylon, Burmah and Straits Settlements.
Purchasers may rely upon obtaining Carriages to stand the climate and finished in the most elegant, complete and substantial manner.
Drawings of any style of conveyance, estimates and full detailed particulars, sent on application.
A large assortment of 2nd-hand Carriages always on Commission Sale.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT.
S. and Co. have always on hand—
Double Horse Harness with Plated and Brass, Double and Single Buckle Mountings, also Japanned imitation covered Mountings.
Double pony do. with do. do.
Single horse do. with do. do.
Single pony do. with do. do.
Horse curricle harness with do. do.
Pony do. with do. do.
Tandem horse harness with do. do.
Tandem pony do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand horse do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand pony do. with do. do.
In their Ware Room will be found every requisite in connection with the Stable and Coach-house.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, keyless 185
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LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.
Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.
Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.
Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.
A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

NOTICES.

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J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
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N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

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BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
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ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
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Offer particular advantages, as all benefit of discount allowed by the trade is given to the Purchaser, a small Commission alone being charged. Banking in all its branches. Wines supplied to Messes and Clubs. Insurances effected. Boxes, &c., shipped to all parts.
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AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE.
Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.
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J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.
TO SMOKERS.
JUST TO HAND,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
No. 2,
"CAVITE" BRAND,
Extra fine quality and size. The finest production of the MANILLAS, and CHOICEST IMPORTATION of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S SPECIAL AGENT AT
MANILLA,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.
No. 1, CIGARS
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.
No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.
REAL HAVANNAHS.
A small shipment of the most celebrated Brands just to hand, at prices ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 36 per hundred.
AN EARLY APPLICATION IS ADVISED.
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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.
GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.
THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.
The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 99 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.
The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.
The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.
Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
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NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeeper throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
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HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.
PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.
THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the ROTATING HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, efficient in every way; stability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.
INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.
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Sole Agents,
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A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, these are unequalled; they are mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and adress "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
N.B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.
HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,600.
A Brown thorough bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs 1,000.
A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight, Rs. 1,000.
A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.
A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.
A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.
"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.
An Iron Grey Chargosh, 5 years, large and powerful, good tempered, well suited for a heavy weight, Rs. 400.
An Iron Grey Arab Horse, about 8 years, 14-1½ high, strongly built, rides and drives well, Rs. 400.
A well-bred English dappled Grey Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Brood Mare, Rs. 600.
A powerful Chesnut Australian Gelding, 9 years, suitable for a Brougham, Rs. 400.
A powerful Grey Arab, 8 years, 14-2 high, has carried 14 stone and is an excellent double harness horse, Rs. 600.
A high-caste Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands high, with beautiful paces, would make a splendid horse for a lady, Rs. 700.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girga (Veterinary Stables), Bombay, 9th December 1876.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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